GET IT
The New Price List of Cycle, accessories, will be sent post free on request
Wellington Cycle and Motor Company,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY
East Street, POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

EDITED BY S. M. HORNIMAN, 1918—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

FREE TO CYCLISTS.
The New issue of our Price List will be sent post free on application.
Wellington Cycle and Motor Company,
Tamarind Lane, Fort BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

VOL. IV NO. 172 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1921. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
Incorporated in England
MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE.

...D. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & ... CALLING AT MARSEILLES. ... passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

DATE 192L	STEAMERS.	TONS.
24th Sep.	NALDERA *	15,825
1st October	SOUDAN	6,666
8th "	MOREA	10,890
15th "	EGYPT	7,941
22nd "	CHINA	7,952
29th "	MALWA*	10,941
5th November.	DELTA	8,097
12th "	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
19th "	DEVANHA	8,092
25th "	NARKUNDA*	16,118
3rd December.	MACEDONIA	10,512
10th "	CALEDONIA	7,572
17th "	MOREA	10,890
24th "	MANTUA *	10,902
31st "	PLASSY	7,346

NALDERA
MALWA
NARKUNDA
MANTUA
* Through steamers from Australia.

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.—A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

SAILINGS TO THE STRAITS AND CHINA.

Date.	Steamer.
8th October	DILWARA

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said & Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
14th Nov.	MANDALA	8,240
28th "	NEVASA	9,071
14th Dec.	NEURALIA	9,081

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamer	
23rd Sept.	NARKUNDA	Call at Colombo Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
31st October	MANTUA	
18th November.	NALDERA	
30th December	MALWA	

REDUCED FARES BETWEEN BOMBAY AND COLOMBO.
First Saloon single ticket ..... £10.
Second Saloon single ticket ..... £ 7.
A Special three-months holiday return ticket, 1st Saloon only, will now be issued at £15. All these fares are payable only in Rupees at the current rate of exchange with a minimum of 1s. 4d.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamer	Remarks.
17th Sep.	VARELA	Buseh direct
19th "	LINGA	Karachi Kathiawar Ports
21st "		
23rd "	KAROA	East & S. Africa
	LHASA	Karachi direct

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co., Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 123.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing about	Remarks.
Canadian Skirmisher	...	In Oct.	For San Francisco Seattle and Vancouver.

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163
Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
"Saigon Maru"	M. Sato	8th Sept.	24th Sept.
"Ganges Maru"	R. Yamanoi	24th Sept	6th Octr.
"Peking Maru"	K. Yamaguchi	7th Octr.	19th Octr.
"Alps Maru"	K. Egawa.	15th Octr.	27th Octr.

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Sailing Subj. to Change.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kamakura Maru	S. Takiguchi	14th Sept.	15th Sept.
Kashima Maru	D. Koshiya	30th Sept.	1st Oct.
Yamagata Maru	Y. Matsuda	30th Oct.	1st "

*This steamer arrives from New York, and ... Calcutta via Colombo and Madras. ... steamer has no passenger accommodation.
For freight and passage apply to Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY, BRANCH AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 8 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms Rules on application.
H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED, 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen. 100,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	Yen. 160,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen. 53,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonosaki
Dairen	Nagasaki	Singapore
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. OTSUKA,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK' LIMITED,
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 7,58,78,52
Paid-up Capital and Reserves ...	Rs. 2,38,78,83
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	Rs. 5,81,11,46

BRANCHES:
London, Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar 20, Apollo Street.
Shroff Bazar, 297. Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bora Bazar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office: 9, Bishopsgate.
London E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed to Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES OF Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

NOTICE to Savings Bank depositors from April 1st, 1921, interest on Saving Bank accounts has been INCREASED from 4 per cent. to 4½ per cent. per annum.
D. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.
BRANCHES.

Amara	Bombay
Bagdad	Bushire
Bahrein	Colombo
Basrah	Delhi
Karachi City	Kuwait

Authorised Capital	,000
Paid-up Capital	,500
Reserve Fund	,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.I.E., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman
J. H. Batty, Esqr.
G. Gromley-Martin, Esqr.
Emile Francqui, Esqr.,
Meyer Sassoon, Esqr.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond, Esqr.,
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit,
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esqr.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner of Hornby Road and Church... Street
INTEREST allowed on deposits for one or two years at the rate of ... per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened. ... Deposits received for shorter periods ... to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent., per annum. ... of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved ... and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchase and ... of British and Foreign securities ... on usual terms
SECURITIES received for safe ... and interest and dividends collected ...
L. F. TURNER,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ...	,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch...
BOMBAY OFFICE.
49 Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpu	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Ylolio
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
R. R. HYND,
Agent.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs. a. p.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000 0 0
Capital Issued	50,00,000 0 0
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000 0 0
Capital Paid-up	29,12,801 15 3
Reserve Funds	15,80,851 15 10

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Montgomery
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. G. Khan	Kasur	Rahon
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur	Multan City	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		Umballa Cantt.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	3,97,61,500
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-8-2	59,76,150

HEAD OFFICE:
62-68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 8 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS: Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
Banking business of every description transacted.
A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD.
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)
HEAD OFFICE:—Fort, Bombay.
BRANCHES:—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs.
Reserve and Contingency Funds	Rs.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 2 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLINGS DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
C. I. PAREKH AND CO.,
Agents.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III, of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.
BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Naxsari, Mohsana, Dabhoi Surat, Petlad, Patan, Amrel and Bombay.

Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Paid-up	23,86,280
Reserve Fund	16,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on term which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVING BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

THE
HEAD OFFICE. National Indian MARTIN & CO.
6/7, Clive St., Calcutta. LIFE INSURANCE CO LTD. Managing Agents.
Incorporated in India 1907.
INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to
BHUGWANDAS NIMALDAS.
Branch Secretary.
Bunder Road, Karachi.
M. S. HOOSAIN, Chief Agent.
Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan).
C. N. MADHAVA ROW,
Acting Branch Secretary.
Lipton's Building.
33, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager, Calcutta.

BANKING.

SWARAJ

By 30th September

We ought not to Stop, with a consideration of the Joys and benefits of Political freedom, great as those are.
We still have with us a tyranny of extravagance and debts that holds countless thousands in subjection. If you are in this bondage make a
DECLARATION OF INDEPENDANCE
By starting a Savings Bank account. This may mean a Resolution in your manner of living, and the Peaceful and happy consumation of your struggles a few years hence when you have reached the goal of financial independence it will well reward you for your present toil and self Sacrifice.
Start account to-day with One Rupee and put in at least One Rupee a month and see it grow
THE INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA Ltd.
7 A, Fort Street opposite G. P. O.
BOMBAY
Branches—KARACHI—SURAT—RAWALPINDI
INDIAN CAPITAL—INDIAN MANAGEMENT
SWARAJ

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE,
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy holders.
Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India.
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.
RAM & CO.,
Managing Agents.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and C.I.,
869, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
125, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt., Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esqr., Bar-at-Law Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Soorjee & Co.).
Motilal C. Setalvad, Esq., Advocate.
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P., (Moolji) Jetha Co.), (Ex-Officio).
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely safe without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies—a boon to Policy-holders.
Applications for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars apply to:—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

BHARAT INSURANCE CO, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1896.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Poona, Bangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

Funds exceed	35,00,000
Annual Income exceeds	7,00,000
Claims paid about	29,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready advertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
LALCHAND SARNA,
Asst. Secretary,
B. I. Co., Ltd.,
Poona City.
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
Head Office,
Lahore.

INSURANCE.

According to the Gov. of Indit Insurance Blue Book.
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.
THE HINDU MUTAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.
Established 1891.
Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy holders office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere
For particulars apply to:—
The Secretary or The Chief of Agents
309, Bow Bazar, D. SEN & Co.,
Street Calcutta. 1, Chowringhee
Calcutta.
Agency Applications Invited.

HOTELS

131, MEADOWS STREET, FORT.
Under European Management. Board and Lodging Rs. 5 and upwards per day. House comforts and excellent cuisine. Large and Airy rooms. Hot meals can be supplied at any time between 9-30 a.m. to 9-30 p.m. Outside meals supplied. Special rates for monthly residents. Office and business people are invited to take advantage your prompt service at table.
Catering speciality.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL.
at which to put up is the
RAILWAY HOTEL
Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.
DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.
Competent Chiefs, High Class Cuisine and Billiard tables.
Charney Road, Bombay,
Telephone No. 111.

GREAT FACTORY OF PETROL DRUMS.
In our factory, Galvanised petrol-drums of double seam; Anchor Brand Buckets, etc. etc., are manufactured by Machinery worked by Electricity.
RATES MODERATE.—
Trial order is earnestly solicited.
MUSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA.
Oppo. Police Chowkie, Null Bazar
BOMBAY No. 2.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DUMAS.

PUBLIC MOTOR SERVICE.
October 1921.

FOR the convenience of visitors to Dumas, there will be a daily service from 1st to 31st October, leaving Surat at 7-15 a.m. and leaving Dumas at 6 p.m. Further particulars as to special cars and rates can be had from Mr. MANIRAM AMBARAM, Ag. Superintendent, Sachin State, Public Motor Service, Kiparam Mehta Street. Gopipura, Surat.

Telegram "AUTOBUS". Surat.

C10799

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

THE MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY will be REOPENED on and from the 22nd September, for all descriptions of traffic except horses and carriages.

2. Retiring Rooms, each equipped with electric lights and separate bathrooms are available at Matheran Station for week-end and other visitors at an inclusive charge of Rs. 8/8/0 for head per day for board and lodging. Special rates for children. For full particulars apply to Messrs. Louis Fernandes & Sons, Matheran Station

3. Separate meals are also provided at the following charges Chota Hazri Rs. 0-12-0; Breakfast, Rs. 2; Luncheon, Rs 2/2/0 Dinner Rs. 2/8/0. Meals can also be ordered in advance by informing the Guard at Victoria Terminus or Neral Station.

4. The following will be the train service:

3 DOWN.

		H. M.
Neral	dep	10 10
Matheran	arr.	11 45

6 UP.

		H. M.
Matheran	dep.	13 30
Neral	arr.	16 55

D. S. BURN
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
G. I. P. Railway.

Bombay, 19th Sept. 1921. C10870

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

NOMINATED LOADING.

WADI BANDAR AND VICTORIA TERMINUS GOODS SHEDS.

ON and from the 1st October, 1921, a system of "nominated Loading" will be introduced to the under mentioned stations on the South-East line. Packages, labes, bags, bundles, etc. in small lots i.e. in quantities in less than a wagon load for despatch to these stations will be accepted at Victoria Terminus "b Shed" Scale No. 3 every Monday and at Wadi Bandar, Shed No. 12, Scale No. 19 every Thursday upto 16 hours. Consignments of iron and other packages over 12 feet, in length are not included in this system and will be accepted on any day of the week as at present.

The system of "Nominated Loading" obviates extra handing, ensures expeditious transit, and largely reduces the possibility of damage to goods, it is essential that all consignees will cooperate with the Railway authorities to ensure success of the system.

Any information required on the proposed system can be obtained from the Head Foreman, Victoria Terminus, Goods Inspector, Wadi Bandar, and Goods Superintendent, Wadi Bandar.

Wadsinge	Martur
Wakav	Shahabad
Angar	Nalvar
Malikpeth	Yadgiri
Pakni	Saidapur
Bale	Krishna
Kumthe	Chiksugar
Tilati	Yermaras
Boroti	Tikekarwadi
Kulali	Ghangapur
Savalji	

D. S. BURN.
Actg: General Traffic Manager.
C10850

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TANSA COMPLETION WORKS.

TENDERS for constructing a concrete bridge at Bandra, will be received up to 1 p.m. (B. T.) on the 4th day of October, 1921.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered to the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them on the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
TRIVESS SMITH, Inst. C.E.,
Hydraulic Engineer,
Municipal Office,
Bombay, 16th September, 1921.
TA C10853

NOTICE.

RE: ANGLO-INDIA & COLONIAL NAVIGATION CO., LTD. (In Liquidation.)
S. S. "NAGPUR & RAMPUR."

FOR SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the time for receiving Tenders of the sale the above steamers has been extended for fortnight more and all the Tenders should sent to the undersigned before the 1st of October, 1921, accompanied with a cue for 5 per cent. of the amount offered. further particulars please apply to the liquidator at his office 57, Esplanade Road, t. Bombay.

Dated this 16th day of September, 1921.
Per Pro. N. H. Moos,
GIRDHARLAL H. MEHTA,
Official Liquidator.
A C10857

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE.

THE public are advised that for the present every facility in the matter of wagon supply and quick despatch will be given for transport of food-grains and food-stuffs for consumption in India. Any difficulty experienced in securing wagons for such traffic shoud at once be brought to the notice of the District Traffic Superintendent concerned and the General Traffic Manager.

D. S. Burn,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
Bombay: 16th Sept. 1921.
C C10855

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
(Suit No. 3796 of 1921.)

W. E. G. HATTON ..... Plaintiff.
v.
C. N. WADIA and W. P. PEACHY, two of the members of the Western India Turf Club on behalf of themselves and other the Members of the Western India Turf Club. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the order made by the Hon Mr. Justice Kemp on the 6th day of September, 1921, Notice under Order 1 Rule of the Code of Civil Procedure, is hereby given to the members of the Western India Turf Club that the plaintiff abovenamed has with the permission of this Hon. Court instituted this suit for and on behalf of himself against the said Mr. C. N. Wadia and Mr. W. P. Peachy, members of the Western India Turf Club on behalf of themselves and other the members of the Western India Turf Club claiming from the defendants the sum of Rs. 22,500 with interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum from the 17th June 1921 till judgment and for costs and interest on judgment at 6 per cent. and that the hearing of the above suit has been fixed for the 4th day of October, 1921.

Dated this 19th day of September, 1921.
MULLA & MULLA,
C10876 Plaintiff's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India

Petition for Probate of the Will of KASHINATH RAGHUNATH MITRA, a Journalist late of Bombay Saraswat Hindu Inhabitant, a widower. ..... Deceased

DAMODAR RAGHUNATH MITRA, of Bombay Saraswat Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Sandhurst Road, without the Fort of Bombay. ... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-ninth day of August in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-one and in the Twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(8d.) P. B. MALABARI, Registrar.
(8d.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 30th day of August, 1921.
Messrs. MANILAL & KHER,
C10871 Petitioner's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 3172 of 1919.

SHAFURALLIBHAI CARIM SOONAWALLA and another ..... Plaintiffs.
Versus.
KASSAMALLY HASSANALLY and another ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the consent order for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 25th day of November, 1919, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon. Court at the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of October, 1921, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (S. T.).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land together with messuages tenements or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying or being on Plot No. 84 (formerly No. 22) of the Sandhurst Road (East) estate of the Board in the City and Island and Sub-Registration of District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 284 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by Dhaboo Street, on the South by Sandhurst Road aforesaid, on the West by Plot No. 21 of the said estate leased to Abbasbhai Abdul Hoosain and others and on the North by Plot No. 24 of the said estate leased to Shukally Abdulhoosein and Adamji Abdulhoosein and are assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 6894, Street Nos. 28-30 and 32 and which said piece of land forms a portion of land bearing New Survey Nos. 4639 and 4640

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Lambert.

Attorneys for plaintiff's abovenamed No. 18 Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 23rd day of August 1921.
R. B. PATHL,
Acting Commissioner.
C10643

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INSTESTATE JURISDICTION

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of GAJANAN KASHINATH RANADE, late of Bombay, a Clerk, Stores Department, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Hindu Inhabitant. ..... Deceased.

RAMCHANDRA GOVIND JOGLEKAR, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk in the Shaw Wallace and Co. residing at Parel outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twelfth day of Sept. in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-one and in the Twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI, Registrar.
W. J HOWARD.

The 12th day of September, 1921.
Mr. RAMCHANDRA GOVIND JOGLEKAR,
10673 Petitioner-in-person.

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1 case watch springs.
1 case stump puller.
1 case brass eyelets and rings about 400 gross No. 20, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30.
By order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Shivji & Co., of Bhaji Pala Lane.
2 parcels perfume spirits: Rose, Carmey, Chypre and White Rose.
By order of the Bank concerned.
10 bundles sticks.
4 cases Orange yellow, scarlets and red colour.
By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Abdulla Haji Sallehmomad of Carnac Road (goods bought on 24th August 21)
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	Rs.
Remington 7, Rs. 130, 135, Empire 9 ...	155
Oliver 8, Rs. 115, 125, Oliver 5 ...	140
Royal No. 6, Brief Size ...	175
Oliver 5, American Rebuilt, like new	190
Yost 20, latest, Brief, little used ...	250
L. C. Smith 2, Rs. 175, 5, 220, Rebuilt	275
Oliver 9, Rs. 190, Brief 225, Policy ...	275
Remington 10, Visible, 210, 275, Brief	250
Remington 11, Brief, Rs. 240, Policy	290
Remington 12, Factory Rebuilt, 290, Br., ...	325
Remington 10, new, used few days ...	275
Underwood 5, new, used few days ...	225
Corona Folding No. 3 with Case, New	220

Ribbons, Carbons, Accessories, Repairs NICOLLS & CO. Typewriter Experts, Opp Patit Institute, Marsha Road, Bombay

PUBLIC NOTICES.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL BANK LIMITED

PROCEEDINGS of Half Yearly General Meeting held on 15th September, 1921, at the Registered Office of the Company.

Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet with Auditor's Report were laid on the table and read.

The following resolution was unanimously passed:—

Considered the audited Balance Sheet and Directors' Report; Resolved that the same be adopted and a Dividend of 6 per cent. per annum, free from income tax for the half year ending 30th June, 1921, as recommended by the Directors be and the same is hereby declared.

BANDO & CO.,
Secretaries.
C10882

SALE OF TAMARIND AND BIDDIES

APPROXIMATELY 1 Ton, 7 Mds. Tamarind and 1,500,000 Biddies are offered for sale.

Tenders for the above should be submitted to the undersigned up to 12 noon on MONDAY, the 26th September, quoting rates per 100 lbs. for Tamarind and No. 1000 for Biddies and stating the quantity of each tenderers are prepared to purchase.

The above articles can be inspected in "B" Section, Grain Depot, Mazagaon.

Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of 10 per cent. of the value of the quantities tendered for. The successful tenderer will have to pay customs duty on biddies before removal.

The right to decline any or all the tenders is reserved.

The offers will hold good for one month.

P. G. WALSH, Captain,
for Asst. Director, S. & T. (Embkn.).

No. 3 Shed: Alex. Docks,
Bombay, 19-9-1921.
TA C10878

LOST SHARES

LOST.

A DIVIDEND WARRANT of Rs. 1,060 of Bombay United Mills in the name of Parekh Narsheram Vanechandbhoy is lost. Please inform the Liquidators during fifteen days who has found it. Otherwise we shall request the Liquidators to give a duplicate warrant.

MULJI CHATTARBHUJ,
30, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.
R1383

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1913,
and
Of the Apollo Mills Ltd., and Reduced.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the claims of the following creditors have been admitted by the Company to the extent of the amount mentioned against their respective names:—

	Rs. a. p.
Vakil Bros. ...	940 11 0
M. D. Vakharia ...	1,635 15 0
E. M. Hakimji ...	135 14 11
Khimji Velji ...	200 0 0
Usman Rahimtulla ...	435 6 9

The abovenamed creditors are requested to be present at the time of the hearing of the Petition herein in the High Court before the Hon. the Chamber Judge on the 24th day of September, 1921, and urge their objections if any at such time.

They are also requested to send in their objections at the address of the above Company by FRIDAY, the 23rd instant at the latest.

Dated this 20th day of September, 1921.

THAKORDAS NANABHAI MERCHANT,
for Messrs. Captain and Vaidya.
Attorneys for the Apollo Mills, Ltd., and Reduced.
C10885

PUBLIC NOTICE

IN THE MATTER OF "THE COTTON AND SILK WEAVING WORKS, LIMITED." Registered Office at Dehgam, Baroda Raj.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED, for the information of the Shareholders of the above Company, and to those who are concerned with it—that Mangaldas Ishwardas and Co.—who have so long been Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents of the above Company have badly managed the Company's affairs and they have not kept proper Accounts and they have not kept proper books of the assets and liabilities of the Co. They have assigned their rights, title and interests to my clients, Messrs. Nirmaldas and Sons, and the charge of Dehgam Office and Factory—and that of the Ahmedabad Sub-Office, but the charge of the Carpet Factory belonging to the Company situated at outside Shahpur Gate, is not yet given to my clients. My clients are going to take steps to report the same and the Account Books and others are also taken in hand. Any mistakes, interpretations, bogus entries and such other detections which will be found during the time will be reported at the earliest opportunities in the Extraordinary General Meeting which is going to be held very shortly. My clients are therefore anxious to know from any gentlemen full particulars about the affairs and dealings entered into by the late Agents. The gentlemen supplying the useful information will be given suitable rewards for their troubles.

B. K. PATWARI, LL.B.,
Pleader.

Dated 18th September, 1921.
Hinglok Joshini Pole,
Khadia, Ahmedabad.
C10877

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperors of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MAHOMEDBHOY MOOSA, late of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Share Broker ..... Deceased.

REHMATBAI, widow of the abovenamed deceased, of Bombay, Khoja Mhomedan Inhabitant, residing at Jail Road, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of letters of administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this second day of September in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-one and in the Twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 3rd day of September, 1921.
Messrs. MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C10880

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of GAJANAN SUNDERRAO VAGAL, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Hasali Tank Road, Mahim, outside the Fort of Bombay, an Inspector in the Engineering Department of the Bombay Municipality ..... Deceased.

HIRAJI GAJANAN VAGAL, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a son of the said deceased, residing at Mahim, outside the Fort of Bombay, a Clerk in the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this second day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-one and in the twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 3rd day of September, 1921.
G. B. PANDYA,
Petitioner's Attorney.
C10881

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. EDALJI BAPOOJI DADYBURJOR administrator of the estate and effects of the late Dhanjibhoy Bapuji Dadyburjor has agreed to sell the undermentioned property to our clients KHODADAD Meherhan Irani and KAIKHOSRU KHODADAD IRANI. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property or any portion thereof by way of sale mortgage, transfer, lease exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien, or otherwise howsoever is or are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 13, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay, as well as to the Collector of Nasik and the Cantonement Magistrate Deolali within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece of Government land or ground with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being on the village of sansari (near Devlali Camp) in the Taluka of Nasik District Nasik and in the registration Sub-District of Nasik District Nasik containing by admeasurement 35 Gunthas according to the conveyance dated 19th October 1912 and 27 Gunthas according to the Sanad dated 24th November 1914 given under Rule 56—11 of the Rules under Section 214 of the Land-Revenue Code and forming part of Survey No. 42 Pot Nos. 1 and 2 and Deolali Cantonement No. B 4 and 5 H No. 1 and 1 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by Nasik Road on or towards the West by land bearing Survey No. 43 on or towards the North by land bearing Survey No. 41 and on or towards the South by the property belonging to R. J Paymaster.

Dated this 20th day of September, 1921.

MANCHERSHAH & NARMADASHANKER,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C10884

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS. LUDHA EBRAHIM & CO

AUCTION NOTICE.

At Messrs. LUDHA EBRAIM AND CO., East Street, Poona, On THURSDAY, the 22nd instant will be sold at their premises the exceedingly choice and valuable household furniture of a wealthy Indian gentleman of Bombay consisting besides of a variety of rare ornaments, lamps, curios etc. etc. the collection of a life time. To miss this sale is to miss the chance of a life time.
C10851

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed luggage and parcels at Victoria Terminus G. I. P. Railway.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co., and in accordance with sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 26th TUESDAY, the 27th and WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the above address the following unclaimed luggage and parcels consisting of:—bales of cotton piecegoods, one big case of machinery, one billiard table slate, 14 motor car wheels, trousers, presses, iron pipes, colour, 1 case gas mantles, iron shaftings, iron folding cot, iron hose pipe, copper boiler, 1 case brushes, shoes, beads, twist, kitbags saddlery, hair oils, bicycles, glass bangles, one Remington typewriter case, slate pencils, one zinc block, 1 case leather, slippers, one case stationery, 2 bundles canvas, jute, boxes and trunks, grain, ghee, old umbrellas, namar cots, old clothing and various other articles.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed at the same time.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers

BENNETT & CO.

188, Apollo Street, Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 24th day of September, 1921, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, one iron safe on stand, etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

1 secondhand rubber-tyred cance victoria in good order.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis in good order.
1 grey arab horse quiet in harness.
1 rubber tyred landaulette.
1 bay waler horse.

AUCTION SALE OF KHAKI CANVAS.

Under instructions from Messrs. CRAWFORD BAYLEY & Co., Attorneys for Messrs Skippers and Co., Ltd., and on account and risk of Mr. Mavji Shivji Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SATURDAY, the 24th instant sell by Public Auction at their rooms at 120 Apollo Street at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) the following:—

15 bales 239 pieces 7,957 yards of khaki canvas.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF SUPER CALENDER PAPERS (GLAZED WHITE PRINTING PAPERS) TIN PLATES, CANVAS, LEATHER BELTING.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SATURDAY, the 24th instant sell by Public Auction at their rooms at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) by order of Banks and Officesconcerned and on account and risk of the concerned the following:—

27 bales super calendered papers (glazed white printing papers) about 10,922 lbs.
26 bales super calendered papers (glazed white printing papers) about 10,985 lbs.
27 bales super calendered papers (glazed white printing papers) about 11,385 lbs.
8 bales canvas (Forest Brand Deck chair)
100 boxes tin plates 20 x 14
150 boxes tin plates 20 x 14
1 roll leather belting about 240 ft.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

Irish lawn handkerchiefs 957 doz.
Fancy silk handkerchiefs 157 doz.
Knitted ties, 18 doz.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR LORRIES AND MOTOR CARS.

Under instructions from the Deputy Executive Engineer Mechanical Branch, Bombay Municipality, Messrs BENNETT and Co. will on SATURDAY the 24th instant sell by Public Auction at their rooms at 120, Apollo Street at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

46 tons Leyland Steam motor lorries with body.
One 3½ ton Albion motor lorry with body.
Two Herbiet motor cars.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 21st September, 1921.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 882.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT POONA.

Under instructions from Messrs. Cursetjee Framjee Ghaswala, Jaleger Framjee Ghaswala and Ardeshir Framjee Ghaswala, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction on the undermentioned premises at Poona, on SUNDAY, the 9th October, 1921, at 11 a.m. (S. T.), their extensive and very valuable landed property, known as "Modi Bach", comprising of a large and commodious two-storied bungalow, recently extended and renovated with all modern conveniences, a detached Villa, Kitchens, Coach-houses, Stables, and Servants' Quarters, with an extensive land and compound, admeasuring 12 acres and 15 gunthas or thereabout, suitable as a building site, and two large pucca-built Wells with permanent water, fit for drinking purposes, etc., together with a number of toddy and other fruit trees standing thereon. The premises are fitted throughout with water taps, and are appropriately suitable for Rajas, Zamindars, Councillors, and High Class People.

The property is situated in a fashionable locality on the main Ganesh Khind Road, opposite to the residence of Mr. R. D. Tata and in close proximity of the Government House.

For the terms and conditions of sale, and other necessary particulars apply to Mr. Jahangir Dinshaw Ghaswala, B.A., LL.B., Pleader, West Street, Camp Poona, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st September, 1921.

TEXTILE TALKS No. 15.

It Amounts to a Religion.

You have heard this expression used in describing the fixed and unalterable opinion of a person or a party. Many of the Mahatmajee's political opinions may so be described. An attitude of mind that has its foundation in the innermost recesses of a man's intellect is so firmly implanted that it is as hard to alter as his religious beliefs and so it is with Hugh Price of Wrexam. This concern has a fixed and unalterable opinion or policy. This policy is to manufacture the finest Roller Skins human ingenuity and the Leather Trade can make. The practical effect of this is reflected in their wares. Every "Abbot" Roller Skin is a good Skin; not merely that but the very best skin of its class and sound value for money. Hugh Price & Co. have for many decades been active in this branch of manufacture. They have specialised on the job and although Roller Skins form a very small item in the stores list of a mill, there is one thing about the "Abbot" Skin and that is, it sets the standard of value. Look for the "Abbot" mark on a Roller Skin and if it is stamped on the Skin you can go right ahead with every confidence. You have a real good skin and the last ounce of value for your The claim that our Principals money. A word now as to price, make and we support is that on a *basis of quality* the cost of their Skins is distinctly competitive. On a basis of price alone we are prepared to compete also but quality must suffer. You cannot both have your cake and eat it. As this however is an advertisement for "Abbot" Skins we refrain from saying anything about the other kind. It will pay dealers to write for our revised prices. They make an attractive proposition.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

Sole Agent:

ANDERSON ROGERS
& COMPANY,
56 Esplanade Road,
BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTONREPORT

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

London, Saturday, 17th Sept., 1921.

Total in Sights			1,088,000
Egyptian Visible Supply			351,000
East Indian			154,000
American			3,640,000
Other			344,000
Total Sales			83,000
East Indian Sales			3,700
Total Speculation			—
,, Export			—
East Indian Export			—
,, ,, Stock			43,000
,, ,, Forwarded			1,400
,, ,, Actual Export			—
,, ,, Imports			5,000
,, ,, Speculation			100
American Afloat			49,000
East Indian Afloat			9,000
Total Afloat			110,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York 17th Sept, 1921.

Lay's Receipts at all U. S. Ports			23,000
,, Exports to Great Britain			—
,, ,, to Continent			13,000
Futures at New York	Oct.		18.00
Futures at New York	Jan.		18.40
	Mar.		18.55
Spot Cotton at New York			18 60
,, at Cotton at New Orleans			18 50
Tone—at spot Cotton—			
Futures at New Orleans	Oct.		17 80
	January		18 1
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality			7 7/8
Demand Bills			3.71.37
Silver Commercial Bars U S mined			99 1/2
Do Foreign			—

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, 16th Sept. 1921.

Futures at New York.	Oct.	19 33
	Jan.	19 75
	Mar.	19 79

Liverpool, 16th Sept. 1921.

Cotton Daily, Mid, U.G.O.C.—	Oct.	19 09
	Jan	18 76
	Mar.	19 44
Liverpool	May.	19 16

London 16th Sept. 1921.

Telegraphic Transfers	1 8 1/2 Firm
Bar Gold	25 16 0 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	39 3/4 Steady

MONEY MARKET.

London, 16th September, 1921.

Bankers Bills	55 3/4
Bar Silver Spot	39 1/2
,, 3 months hence	39 1/8

Closing Tone of Silver:—Dull—Absence of business.

Spot (per cent)	—
Interest day to day loans	2 1/2
,, 7 day Market loans	2 3/4
Discount Rate of England Rate	6 1/2
2/6, since 21st July 1921.	

DISCOUNTS.

London, 16th Sept. 1921.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	6 1/2
,, Indian Bank Bills 4 m/st	6 9/16
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	6 1/4
,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	6 3/4

METAL REPORT.

Tin Block — 103 1/2

LINSEED.

Mixed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Sept.-Oct. — £20/10

RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net Nov.-Dec. Sellers — 36/6

Raw Months Jan.-April. Paid — 37/9

New York 19th Sept. 1921.

Demand Bills — $ 71 25

London, 19th Sept. 1921

EXCHANGE.

On London in Paris	51 70
,, Germany	356 00
,, Italy	—

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	17 17
Christiana	19 90
Amsterdam	11 81
Switzerland	21 63

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, 17th Sept. 1921.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—6 lbs Sept.-Oct. Sellers	76
Australian F. A. Q. Buyers	63

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 14 1/2
Hongkong	£ 9
National	£ 37

SEEDS.

RAPESEED, Forwarders Real Bold Sept.-Oct. Quoted	£21½
RAPESEED, Steam Crushed 41/6 lbs. Sept.-Oct. Quoted	£ 20 3/4
CAKE Sept.-Oct.	—
LINSEED, Bombay per 416 lbs. Ex-Ship Sep.-Oct.	£ 24 1/2
TONE OF LINSEED:—Inactive.	
LINSEED, Argentine (,, ,,)	—
COTTONSEED Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Sep.-Oct., Sellers	£ 12
CURIA RAPESEED Sept.-Oct,	£ 22 1/2

NO MORE INDIGESTION AFTER EATING.

That distressing, disagreeable, and frequently painful condition known as indigestion, from which so many people suffer after eating can be prevented, or relieved in five minutes, by taking two or three Bisurated Magnesia tablets immediately after eating, or whenever pain is felt. It is really wonderful the way these little tablets prevent and relieve all forms of stomach trouble due to or accompanied by acidity or food fermentation. If you have sold stomach, heartburn, indigestion, or any other form of stomach trouble, go to the nearest chemist for a package of Bisurated Magnesia tablets, and take as directed. But be sure that they are Bisurated Magnesia tablets, every genuine package of which bears the name of the manufacturers, BISMAG LIMITED. A little thing to look for, but it's worth it, as it ensures your getting the kind that do you good.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 69
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 67 1/2
Copper Braziers	£ 101
Yellow Metal	£ 9 1/4
Hard Spelter	£ 20 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	£ 20 1/2

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1959/99	£ 73 1/4
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 78 3/8
War Loans 5% 1929/47	£88 3/4
Consols 2 1/2%	£ 44 1/2
Indian Paper 3 1/2%	£ 44
Indian Stock 3 1/2% Sterling Loans	67 3/4
Government Securities 3%	£ 49 3/4
Indian War Loan 7 per cent	£ 103

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Oct. Nov.	13
Plantation first Latex Crepe Sept	2 3/8

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta	13/6 Sellers Sept. Oct.
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta Oct. Sellers	22/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Oct. Nominal Dull	23/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Oct. Sellers	23/9

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Sept. 20.

In consequence of 129 points reported higher in New York futures to-day the Marwari Bazar opened this morning firm at its. 505½ for Fully Good M. G. Broach April-May and steadily advanced till Rs. 519 the rate at 3 p.m. being Rs. 518. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 521. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 521 and closed at Rs. 520½. Fine M. G. Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 453 and advanced till Rs. 457. Fine Oomra September was Rs. 508 at 4 p.m.

Our market for ready cotton had an easier feeling yesterday. There was fair demand for nice quality. About 4000 bs. are reporte dto have changed hands. To-day we expect a steady feeling.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Bombay, 20th Sept. 1921.

Fully Good Broach April-May,	520 1/2
Fully Good Bengal, September	506
Fine Oomra's,—September	513
,, ,, Dec.-Jany.	455

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 20th Sept. 1921.

F. G. Broach	April-May,	520
Fully Good Bengal	September	505
Fine Oomra's	September,	513
,, ,,	Dec.-Jany.	455

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, 20th Sept. 1921.

Description	Super-Fine	F. Good			
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	—	500	395	350	—
M. G. Oomra's	No. 4	523	510	490	—
M.G. Central P.	No. 1	550	540	520	—
M.G. Central P.	No. 2	515	525	505	—
M.G. Broach	—	—	465	435	440
Southerns ?	—	—	—	450	440

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 19th September 1921

Cotton	7560	Bales.
Wheat	1048	Cwts.
Linseed	2311	,,
Rapeseed	56	,,
Gingellyseed	455	,,
Poppyseed	261	,,
Groundnuts	1074	,,
Cottonseed	1064	,,
Rice	2364	,,
Myrabolams	1578	,,
Cottonseed	1076	,,
Mowrasee	Nil	,,
Gram	1376	,,
Jowar	84	,,
Mowra	Nil	,,
Bajrie	Nil	,,
Gul	892	,,
Coal	13978	Tons.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 20

BULLION.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 29-15-0.
Bars Gold forward Rs. 28-14-6.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 96-0-0.
Bars Silver 1st settlement Rs. 93-0-0.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement Rs. 92-13-0.

EXCHANGE.

On London Bank's selling T. T. 1/5 5/8.
On London Bank's selling D. D. 1/5 11/16.
On London Bank's buying T. T. 1/5½.
On London Bank's buying D. D. 1/5 13/16.
On London Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 1/6 1/8.
Tone of Exchange firm.
On Paris Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 375.
On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. Frcs. 405.
On Paris Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 395.
On Japan Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 177.
On Japan Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P. Rs. 170.
London Gold per oz. ready 110/3.
London Silver per oz. ready 39/12.
London Silver per oz. forward 39/8.
Tone of Silver. Quiet. India bought.
American Cross rate dollar 2.72.
Paris Cross rate Frcs. 52.20.
Italian Cross rate 88.90.
Swiss Cross rate 21.60.
German Cross rate Mrks. 391.
Belgium Cross rate Frcs. 52.50.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 84.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1922 100-4.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 76.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 97.
3½ per cent. Paper 59-4.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 65.
6 per cent. Port Trust due 1930 96.
5 per cent. Municipal due 1974 65.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 96.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 65.

SHARES.

Market closed very strong.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 2775, By. Cotton 1340 x.d., By. Dyeing 1920 x.d., Century 1177/8, Cent. India 5285, Colaba Land 2920 x.d., Crescent 775, Currimbhoy 2340m. David 1802/8 xd.d., Ind. Bleaching 225, Ind. Malwa 785, Fazulbhoy 1725, Finlay 1410, Kasturchand 1650, Kohinoor 3755, New Great 1162/8 x.d., Pearls 1475, Phoenix 1350, Shapurji 537/8 xrt., Swan 1975, Swadeshi 5340, Simplex 1120.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 810, By. Burma 550, By. Burma Ni I. 157/8 x.d., Bt. Burma Petrol 14, By. Steam 320, By. Tramway 137/8, Bundi Cement 47/8, Ind. Cement 420, Katni Ord 305, Katni Def'd 1400, New India Ins. 1 dis. Shirajpur 35, Tata Ord 105, Tata Def'd 630, Tata Def'd New. 255, Tata Ord New 95, Tata Hydro 965, Tata Oil 116/4, Tata Bank 23/8, Scindia Steam 11.

MILL STORES MARKET

Bombay, Sept. 20.

The market continued quiet. No important fluctuations are recorded in this week. The values are as follows:—

Heads Rs. 2-5-0.
Reeds Rs. 0-5-0.
Roller cloth Rs. 11/12 per yd.
Roller Skin Rs. 75/112.
Pickers No. 4 Rs. 73/96.
Picking Bands Rs. 2-10-0
Fillets Rs. 1-8-0.
Stubbings Rs. 44-0-0.
Rowings Rs. 35/97.

Bombay, Sept. 20.

Quotation:—
Alcock 810, By. Burma 550, By. Burma N. I.
Congo-Red (Nizam) Rs. 3/12/0 per lb.
Congo-Red (Bolt) Rs. 3/12/0 per lb.
Congo-Red Haven) Rs. 2/10/0 per lb
Congo-Red. (Without Brand) Rs. 2/8/0 to 3 per lb.
Magenta Crystals Zu. Rs. 14/9 per lb.
Indenthrine Black Rs. 12 per lb.
Mahtyl Violet Rs. 8 per lb.
Malachite Green Rs. 8/9 per lb.
Madrasi Fast Red Rs. 10/11 per lb.
Rhodamine Rs. 6 per lb.
Bismark Brown Rs. 4 per lb.
Sulpher Black Rs. 2/10 to 2/12/6 per lb.
Direct Green Con. Rs. 6 per lb.
Metanil Yellow Rs. 3/6 per lb.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 19th Sept. 1921.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 9/16
Bank Demand	1-5 7/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1-5 11/10
Fcs. Demand	380
American Dollars	364
Hongkong Dollars	105
Shanghai	...
Japan	152 1/2
Singapore	157

Market:—Steady

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO.

Issued rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations.

20th Sept. 1921

	For Mixed.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass	5/4	77	0	0
Do.	1	77	0	0
Do.	1 1/4	77	0	0
Do.	11/2	77	0	0
Do.	1 3/4	81	0	0
Do.	2	81	0	0

COPPER RATES.

Bombay, 19th Sept. 1921.

	per Maund.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper	5/4	82	0	0
Do.	1	82	0	0
Do.	1 1/4	82	0	0
Do.	1 1/2	82	0	0
Do.	1 3/4	82	0	0
Do.	2	82	0	0
Japanese Copper Bolts		204		
Patch nails (Jute)		82	0	0
Copper English Bolts		82	0	0
Brass Bolts		80	0	0
Lead		47	0	

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds Daily Quotations Bazaar Rates.

6-0 p.m. 19th September 1921 Bazaar Tones.

Ready	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Dahd 70-80	80	0	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70 80	82	0	0
Wheat, Kanchi Bengal	80	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Dahd	12	4	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	12	4	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	13	12	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	14	4	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13	4	0
Yeolseed, White 35-16	88	0	0
Yeolseed, Gajar 70-80	80	0	0
Yeolseed, Black	70	0	0
Yeolseed, Gajar 60-80	78	0	0
Poppyseed, White	15	0	0
Groundnuts	80	0	0
Jowr	82	0	0
Mowrasee	0	0	0
Cottonseed	80	0	0
Forward	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat April-May	10	2	0
Linseed May.	15	8	0
Linseeds September	16	0	0
ghent September	11	8	0
Cotton Seeds ready delivery	46	0	0

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA Sept. 19.

The share market for coal shares was steady without any special feature of interest except an inquiry for Bokaro and Ramgurh. North Laikdih were easier. Jutes opened firm and a fair amount of business was put through prices being slightly easier at close. In miscellaneous section Dunbar cottons were in strong request and showed rise of some fifty points. On the day's transactions a fair amount of business was put through in Kesoram and considerable number of Burmah Finance and Mining changed hands. Following were closing quotations:—

Coal:—Banajorah 23-4, Bengal 975, Bokaro and Ramgurh 39-12, Kalapahari 26-12, Karanpura Development 66-8, Khoodia 8, Kharkharee 13-4, Mectooria 10-14, North Laikdih 16.

Jute:—Anglo India 318, Alliance 410, Auckland 228 s.l., Barnagore (pref) 58, Benjamin 5-9 discount, Century 7 add lot, Clive 35-14, Cragi 6-12 Delhousie 380, Fort Gloster 760, Fort William 322, Gourepore 774, Howrah 38-2, Kamarhatty 790 and 800 s. l., Kankinarrah 425, Kelvin 315 x.d., Lansdown 270, Lawrence 533, Lothian 282, National (pref) 103, Nothbrook 59, Reliance 36-12, Standard 485, Union 530, Waverley 9-8.

Miscellaneous:—Anglo Oriental Navigation 28-12, Standard 485, Union 350, Waverley 9-8.

Miscellaneous:—Anglo Oriental Navigation 28 12, Automatic Tools 6-12, Agra United Mills 8-10, Bengal Nagpur Cotton 507, Bengal Telephone 920, Benares Cotton and Silk 2-8 discount, British India Corporation 12, Burma Finance and Mining 4-2, Calcutta Industrial Bank 5-8 discount, Commercial Properities 8-12 discount, Calcutta Oil and Cake 10-14, Central Provinces Cement 8-12 s.l., Darjeeling Himalaan Railway (pref) 70, Dunbar Cotton 566, Hoobly Flour 42-12, Imperial Bank (fully paid) 1970 and (Country) 355, Kesoram Cotton 10-12, Marshall sons (India) 8-12, New Savan Sugar 11, Premier Oil 8-12, Peacock Slipway 3, Tinnevelly Textiles 16-12.

Government securities:—Government paper 6 one half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 59-12 and small lots were done at Rs. 60. War bonds short loans at 100-6, 1925 at 103-6, 1928 at 100-8 and 1930 and 1931 at 100-6 per cent.

Exchange:—Bank Telegraphic Transfers one shilling sixpence and five eighths pence and Demand bills one shilling sevenpence and twentyfour thirtytwo pence.

SHARES.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Name & Amount Paid up.	Price	Div. Yield	Last Quotation Div. Rate to Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad Dholka	100	Mar-Sept.	11%	110
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	"	15%	550
Amritsar Patty	100	Mar-Aug.	9%	108 12
Central Provinces	100	June-Jan.	6%	66
Chamarajnagar-Ghatsila	100	Mar-Sept.	7%	78
Ellichpur Baramati	—	Jan-July	8%	88
Futwah-Islampur, Rs. 50	100	Mar-Sept.	8%	90
Ganapti	100	June-Jan.	8%	92 8
Hoshangabad Itarsi	100	Jan-July	4%	97
Khanna Bhaghpat	100	—	4%	104
Larthana	100		6%	65
Mandra Dhan. Rs. 25	100	April-Oct.	12%	80
Myneeshigh	100		3%	6
Pachora Jamner	100	Jan-July	6%	74
Sasa Sitabaraj	100	May-Nov.	4%	61
Sidhut Kotwal	100	April-Oct.	5%	74
Sind Light	100	July-Dec	12%	120
Tapti Valley	500	June-June	11%	550
Upper Sind Light	100	—	8%	60

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Municipality	100	—	12%	105
Andhra Valley Q.	1,000	—	4%	365
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	—	4%	70
P. Rs.50		—	7%	55 xd
B. B. & C. I. Ord.	—	—	—	—
Karachi E. S.	100	Mar-Sept.	8%	103
Surat Electric	100	—	—	4 Prem
Tata Hydro, Misc. Com.	1,000	Jan	25	865
,, ,, Preference	1,000	Jan	25	810
Telephone	—	—	8	100

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Year. Div.
Ahmedabad Advance	500	April-Oct.	120 2,775
Alliance Cotton	100	—	— 615
Apollo	50	—	— 155
Asoo Vijaj Ltd	100		20 140
Bijapur	100	Dec. 15	1875 155
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	250	—	25 1,540
Bombay Dyeing	100	Mar-Sept.	120 1,960 x d
Bombay Industrials	—	—	— 115
Bombay Mills	100		25 1,230
Century	100	Mar-Sept.	50 1,17 7/8
Central India, Co.	100	May-Nov.	100 2,625
Central India, P.	100	May-Nov.	8% 870
Colaba Land & Mill	100		500 2,625 x d
Crown	5,000	Mar-Sept.	600 2,142
Currimbhoy	100		45 775
Dawnbhoy	100		100 2,340
Dhakuria	100		100 1,410
Dhunjibhoy & Mistri	1,000	April-Oct.	500 1,701
Do.	100		— —
Do.	100	April-Oct.	60 925
Do.	100	April-Oct.	100 2,325
Do.	100	April-Oct.	100 2,340
Do.	100	April-Oct.	100 1,800
Do.	100	April-Oct.	100 2,000
Do.	100	April-Oct.	100 2,000
Do.	100	April-Oct.	100 2,000
Do.	100	April-Oct.	100 1,175
Do.	100	April-Oct.	100 2,000
Do.	100	April-Oct.	100 2,000
Do.	100	April-Oct.	100 2,000

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Poona Races: Second Meeting, Second Day
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
The New India Assurance Co., Ltd., Ord. Genl. Meeting, Navsari Building, Hornby Road, 4-15 p.m.

THURSDAY, September 22.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, September 23.

P. and O. mail steamer Narkunda, with English mails of 8th, arrives at 5 a.m.

SATURDAY, September 24.

The s.s. Naldera with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.
Poona Races: Scond Meeting, Third Day.
The Scindia Steam Navigation Company, Ltd. Extraordinary Gneral Meeting Moraji Goculdas Hall, Cavel, 4 p.m.
University Senate Meeting, 5-45 p.m.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H	M.	Dep. H,	M.
Punjab Mail	17	0	12	30
Calcutt Mail (via Jubbulpore)	13	15	21	0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7	30	18	30
Madras Mail	3	40	21	15
Poona Mail	11	30	14	45
Inter. & 3rd Poona Express	12	5	14	16
Poona Express	19	40	7	55
Delhi & Lucknow Express	9	0	22	0

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station Daily Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H.	M.	Dep. H.	M.
Bombay-Peshgwar Mail	14	0	15	0
Gujarat Mail	11	19	20	20
Kathiawar Express	7	45	29	45
Fast Passenger	21	30	7	12

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH.

COLOMBOVALA.—Gool, the dearly beloved wife of Mr. Cawasji Shapurji Colombovala died yesterday morning. Funeral today 8 a.m. "Tapya Building," opposite Railway Hotel, New Charni Road, Junction.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The N Y K steamer 'Tamba Maru' left Singapore for Colombo via Penang on 17th inst.

The N Y K Steamer 'Tatsuno Maru' left Kobe for Bombay via Hongkong on 18th inst.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTIFICATION.

The booking of express and ordinary telegrams for all stations in Malabar except Tanur, Parpanangudi and Nilumbur has been resumed.

IRANIAN ASSOCIATION.

A special general meeting of the Association will be held on Saturday, the 24th inst. at 4-30 p.m. in the Alice Buildings, Hornby Road to consider the question of sending a representation on behalf of the Association re. Dr. Gour's Bill.

PRINCE OF WALES RECEPTION FUND.

The Honorary General Secretaries of the H. R. H. the Prince of Wales Reception Fund, Bombay; acknowledg the receipt of subscriptions to the Fund totalling Rs. 383,133-7-0.

A NEW PH. D.

The Oriental University Washington, U. S. A. has conferred the degree of Doctor of Philosophy with the distinction of "Summa Cum laude" on Prof. R. D. Karmarkar of the New Poona College, Poona, for his thesis on 'a comparison of some Bhasyas on the Vedantsutras."

PUBLIC MEETING AT CHINCHPOOKLY.

Under the auspices of the F Ward District Congress Committee, a public meting will be held at the Jaina Derasar, Cinchpokly, on Wednesday the 21st inst at 6-33 p.m., when Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. Khatri, Dr. Savarkar and others will speak on "Arrests of the Leaders and the People's Duty."

LECTURE ON RELIGION AND ART.

University Lecture. Professor P. A. Wadia, M.A. will deliver his third lecture on "Religion and Art their relative and Social value today (Wednesday) at 5-30 p.m., in the Sociological School (Royal Science Institute.) The lecture is open to the public.

MALABAR ASSOCIATION.

A Special Meeting of the Members of the Malabar Association will be held at Crown Building (Top Floor), Opp. Girgaum Swadeshi Stores, Girgaum Road, Girgaum, on Sunday, the 25th September 1921, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.), to consider the advisability of raising a Relief Fund in aid of the distressed people of Malabar due to the recent riots.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The Meeting of the Society postponed on th 7th September on account of the smallness of the attendance will be held in the Society's Rooms on Wednsday, the 21st September, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when a paper on "The exploled Myth of the Agnikula", will be read by Mr. C. V. Vaidya.

JAIN SEVA MANDAL.

During the third and fourth months of its foundation, the above society founded with a view to spreading the knowledge of Health, Hygiene, and Temperanc among the masses, arranged and delivered useful magic lantern lectures at the following places:—

(1) C P. Tank Road; (2) Northbrook St.; (3) Khote Street. (4) 1st Carpenter Street; (5) Lal Baug, Parel; (6) Lal Baug, Parel, (7) Sandhurst Road.

Among the principal speakers were:—Messrs. S. H. Jhabvala, B.A., N. T Kapurwala, N. J. Divecha and P K. Soveji. Useful and suitable handbills instructive character of Gujarati and Marathi Literature were also distributed freely among the masses who assembled in large numbers at the above places

An appeal is made to the public to help the society in its humble efforts.

All communications should be addressed to 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

POLICE COURT.

ALLEGED CHEATING IN SHARES.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. R. Khairaz, Third Presidency Magistrate, Dhirajlal Umedram Thakor charged I. K. Dave, and Haridas Damoder on the charge of cheating and abetment.

Mr. C. N. Kanugu appeared for the complainant and the accused No. 2 was defended by Mr. K. F. Nariman and Mr. S. Upadhiya defended accused No. 1.

It appeared from evidence that the complainant Dhirajlal Umedram Thakor is a landed proprietor and resident at Grant Road. Accused No. 1 is a certified share Broker in the old Share Bazar and accused No. 2 is his friend. Complainant bought through accused No. 1, ten shares of Scindia Steam Navigation Company at thirty-three and half premium. On or about the 17th of November 1919 accused No. 1 met the complainant and asked for the price of those shares. Complainant therefore asked for necessary documents which the accused promised to give the following day. The complainant passed a cheque for Rs. 635 in favour of the accused through his (complainant's) nephew Kantilal employed in Scindia Steam Navigation Company. Accused No. gave a split bearing No. 179 and a transfer form purporting to be signed by Haridas Damoder accused No. 2. It was told that split was the only document requisite for effecting a transfer of the shares. When the said split was presented to the Company, The complainant was informed that other documents too were required. The complainant therefore spoke to accused No. 1 who said he would communicate with accused No. 2. Later on accused No. 1 put off the complainant on evasive pretexts. The complainant asked the Company to transfer the shares against his name but he was again informed that the split was not the document to entitle him for the transfer. He therefore charged th accused for cheating as above.

After hearing the arguments His Worship discharged accused No. 1 and postponed the case against the second accused till the 29th of Novembr next.

STRIKERS FINED.

Before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Additional Presidency Magistrate, at Mazagaon (1) Laxman Tukaram (2) Raoji Deoji (3) Manja Raoji (4) Laxman Mahadeo (5) Tatia Hari (6) Dajoo Laxman and (7) Mahtara Krishna were charged by Inspector Sane for being members of unlawful assembly the common object of which was to commit criminal trespass.

The accused were working in Alliance Mill at Tardeo and it is alleged were trying to force the men of Jivraj Baloo Mill to join them.

All the accused pleaded guilty. His Worship fined the first accused Rs. 15 each or in default one week's rigorous imprisonment. The other three were bound over to be of good behaviour for a period of six months by their giving security of Rs. 25 each.

ALLEGED INCENDIARISM.

At the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. B N. Athavle, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Bull charged Lalji Laxmidas with setting fire to a cotton waste godown belonging to him at Duncan Road.

Rao Saheb Raghunath Rao Tavde prosecuted while Messrs. Kanuga and Dhondi pleaders defended the accused.

It appears from evidence that accused had rented a place for cotton waste godown on the first floor of a house belonging to Dada Abha at Duncan Road. On the first instant the godown was closed as usual and the accused went away to his house at 5-30 p.m. The second floor of the house was sub-let to another man by the accused who owned a litho press. A kept mistress of the litho press man who was standing on the second floor noticed the fire and she raised an alarm. Some men put up a ladder and saved her with great difficulty. The Chief of the Fire Brigade who was on the first floor noticed some explosive substance burning and drew the attention of the police who made enquiries and arrested the accused.

After taking some evidence further hearing was adjourned.

CHIEF'S BOGUS SECRETARY.

Mr. J. N. Gunthorpe of Messrs. Evans, Eraser and Company reports to the Police that one Harbhujansingh represented himself as Private Secretary of His Highness the Maharaja of Jhind and took away wearing apparel to the value of Rs. 665

REPORTED THEFTS.

Laxmidas Chhagunlal, a merchant residing at Sandhurst Road reports to the police that on the 18th instant he went to bed at p.m. and when he awoke in the morning he found his safe opened and currency notes to the extent of Rs. 550, promissory notes and hoondies for Rs. 1,40,000 3 crossed cheques for Rs. 10,000 Rs. 950 and Rs. 361 stolen.

DAKORE PEOPLE'S RESOLVE TO WEAR KHADI.

The people of Dakore have resolved to maintain complete peace and order in accordance with the order of Mahatma Gandhi, on the arrest of Swami Bharti Krishnatirth Shankaracharya of Sharda Pith on the 16th instant. All Pilgrims who are coming to Dakore are advised to put on khadi.

A WOMAN'S SAD END.

A woman named Radhabai (45) employed in Bhiwani Oil Mill at Surti Moholla was removing dry pieces of coccanut under a machine when her sari and hair were caught under the cutter and her head was smashed. The machine was stopped at once and she was extricated but was found dead.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

THIEF'S FATAL FALL.

Yesterday at about 3 a.m. a thief entered on the Third Floor of Bomanji Building occupied by Mr. Joshna Joseph, Assistant Foreman of the Tramway Company, residing at Babula Tank. Mrs. Joseph seeing the thief raised an alarm when he ran away towards the kitchen. Mr. Joseph along with others went in search of the thief when they found him lying near a gutter pipe. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died of fracture of skull.

The Coroner held an inquest on the body and the jury returned a verdict that the man died of injuries sustained by a fall to the ground while trying to escape from the Third Story of a house into which he had trespassed.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTIFICATION.

The booking of express and ordinary telegrams for all stations in Malabar except Tanur, Parpanangudi and Nilambur has been resumed.

APPEAL TO WEAR KHADI.

MADANPURA LADIES' MEETING

A very crowded meeting of the Madanpura ladies was held on the 19th September, at 9-p.m. It was attended by some 1200, ladies. Atya Begum Sahiba appealed to the ladies to wear Khadi and to give up all foreign cloth which has enslaved India. She entreated them not to forget that by the use of foreign cloth they were taking the bread from one mouth or hundreds of thousands of their countrymen and causing them to die of starvation. She further said, that the completion of the Swadeshi programme is possible only if they give the largest share. Boycott is impossible unless we surrender the whole of our foreign clothing.

Khair-un-Nisan Sahiba exhorted the audience to take it home that every year between 30 and 40 crores of rupees go out of India never to come back. No country,—not even the richest in the world can stand such a bleeding. She said that her personal conviction was that in Swadeshi we shall ultimately find the true salvation of India. She further exhorted that not only is the use of Khadi absolutely necessary for the success of the Swadeshi programme but it is morally imperative for every one of them to spin during their leisure hours.

The audience gave a spontaneous and loving response to the appeals of the two ladies and when an appeal on behalf of the Turkish Sisters was made they contributed handsomely and gave their word that they would use khadi and take to Charkha.

Abdul Aziz, a child 8 years old appealed for funds and his appeal met a hearty response.

NEW HIGH COURT VAKILS.

The following candidates have passed the Examination for the office of Vakil of the High Court:—

Desai, Gurunath Ramchandra; Ghamande, Ramchandra Shridhar; Joshi, Keshav Pandurang; Karve, Raghunath Parashuram, Katkar, Govind Bhagavant Kelkar, Vishnu Narayan; Ketkar, Kashinath Narayan; Munshi, Bhagavatlal Chimanlal; Shah, Jadhavji Maganlal; Shah, Shankarlal Panachand; Sheto, Vishvanath Bhagavant, Aryanarayanamurti, Annagandla.

The following unsuccessful candidates have been exempted under rule XIII of the Examination Rules from appearing in the papers mentioned against their names:—

Akruvala, Karsandas Siralal (d) (e); Bannur, Balappa Sangappa (d) (f); Bhatkalkar, Lakshminarayan Ramrav (c) (d); Chitnis, Dattatraya Gopal (c) (d); Desai, Gunvantrai Maneklal (e); Deshmukh, Balkrishna Ramchandra (a) (d); Fatnani, Lalumal Naraindas (c); Gandhi Chimanlal Sankalchand (e); Gilganchi, Basvaneppa Virbhadrappa (a) (e); Govitrikar, Mahadev Shivram (e); Jogalekar, Raghunath Gopal (f); Kango, Devidas Narayan (e); Kavadi, Bhikaji Lakshman (e); Kop, Krishnaji Bhimrav (a); Kulkarni, Damodar Hari (e) Kulkarni, Sadashiv Lakshman (a); Mohol kar, Pandharinath Keshav (f); Pathki, Balaji Narayanrav (c); Parulekar, Vithal Tatoba (a); Patel, Meghji Jetha (d); Patvardhan, Ganesh Balvant (c) (e) (f); Phadke, Ramchandra Vishnu (f); Punjani, Vajeshankar Dharamshi (d); Purohit, Mahadev Shesho (f); Shaligram, Krishnaji Vinayak (e); Shroff, Trikamlal Nathubhai (a); Shukla, Ratilal Pranjivan (e); Syed, Hasan Hamood (b) (c) (f); Wadia, Manchersha Dadabhai Barjorji (c).

(a) "Hindu and Mahomedan Laws."
(b) "The Laws of Civil Procedure and Limitation."
(c) "Contracts and Torts."
(d) "Specific Relief, Transfer of Property, Mortgage and Trusts."
(e) "Evidence, Registration and Stamps"
(f) "Criminal and Police Laws."

REAPPEARANCE PROHIBITED.

The following candidates have been prohibited from appearing at the next examination under rule XIV of the Examination Rules:—

Dhongade, Ramkrishna Ganesh; Korde, Shankar Balavant; Kulkarni, Bandu Shridhar; Paranjpe, Bhaskar Gangadhar; sembled at Amroha and Moradabad stations Narayan Kondaya; Vyas, Bhikhalal Amratlal; Vyas, Umedram Manchharam.

DEMOLITION OF THUPANAD BRIDGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PALGHAT, Sept. 20.

Regarding the demolition of Thupanad bridge, the village munsiff, Theyunni Paniker of Karimba Amshom, reports that the damage is serious this time and girders were thrown down. Evidently the intention of the rebels seems to be the prevention of the transport from Palghat.

Information has reached that a gang numbering four hundred under the leadership of the notorious Seethikoya Thangal of Kumaramputhur village was close to Mannarghat armed with swords and carbines and after the destruction of the bridge, camped for a day in Thachampara market Square. They are now terrorising and looting the whole countryside with the result private defence is being organised by aristocratic Hindu houses.

PARSEE LADY'S SUICIDE.

The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of Jerbai Hirjibhai Ghandy residing with her sister and brother-in-law Mr. Jamsedji Sorabji Vaidya at Dhobi Talao.

The deceased was suffering from fever for the last 15 days but was not treatd by doctor and she was found missing on Sunday morning and a search being made, her body was found floating near Kennedy Sea Face, Marine Line Station.

The jury returned a verdict that Jerbai died by drowning in the Sea, but there was no evidence to show how that occurred.

A temporary P. W. D. Sub-division has been created at Patna to undertake the works and decoration in connection with the visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. Mr. Millwood, Consulting Architect to Patna Government will shortly join from leave to prepare the plans and designs.

P.J.

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI INTERVIEWED.

HIS RESOLVE NOT TO OFFER DEFENCE

MESSAGE TO CARRY ON NON-VIOLENT N. C. O.

The Secretary of the Sind Provincial Khilafat Committee wires from Karachi under date September 20th:—

Messrs. Mahomadkhan and Sidikalikhan, nephew of Moulana Shaukat Ali interviewed the Moulana to-day. The Moulana was as cheerful as ever. In the course of conversation he said they just fearlessly and patiently work until the Khilafat wrong was righted and Indian demands conceded in full. He meant to offer no defence, for his defence was the holy Quran, and he could only be convicted under the Quranic law. His message to the Khilafat and Congress workers was to vigorously carry on non-violent Non-Co-operation and efforts for the collection of funds, and fearlessly calmly and firmly following their conviction. He wondered why Government made so elaborate military arrangements all over when he and his brother would have come by a mere letter.

AT AHMEDABAD.

LEADERS' APPEAL TO REMAIN NON-VIOLENT.

(From a Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 19.

There is great commotion in town over the Bombay Government's decision to prosecute the Alli Brothers. Mr. Vallabhai Patel, last eyening, on receipt of the Government communique re the prosecution of the Brothers immediately issued leaflets under his signature, exhorting the people to keep complete peace, not to observe hartal, and, as a mark of respect for these great leaders, to completely boycott foreign cloth.

Khilafat leaders, Dr. Jalaluddin Kadri Imam Saheb Bawavazir and bahen Anasuya have also issued similar appeals.

The report received to-day regarding the arrest of the Alli Brothers has caused great sensation. Mr. Vallavbhai Patel, Acharya Gidwani, and other local leaders visited several mills this morning, local Congress and Khilafat Committees, taking all necessary precautionary measures for peace in the town. Military pickets are guarding Government offices, banks, Railway station. The town is quiet.

MEETING OF CENTRAL KHILAFAT COMMITTEE.

LIST OF AGENDA

An urgent meeting of the local member of the Central Khilafat Committee will be held on the 24th instant at 4 p.m. (B.T) at Chotani House, Khadack when the following business will be conducted—

To offer welcome to Seth Mian Mohamed Haji Jan Mohamed Chotani, President of the Central Khilafat Committee on his return to India.

To congratulate Ali Brothers, Dr. Kitchlew and Jagad Guru Swami Shankaracharya on their arrests.

To bid farewell to Mr. Pickthall, Editor, "The Bombay Chronicle."

To consider the question of sending further remittances to Smyrna.

The future arrangements regarding the Central Khilafat Office.

The management of Ghazi Mustafa Kamal Pasha High School Bombay and any other matter that might be brought forward by the chairman.

CENTRAL KHILAFAT OFFICE SEARCHED BY POLICE.

NOTHING OBJECTIONABLE FOUND.

Mr Ahmed Khatri, Honorary Secretary, Central Khilafat Committee writes—

Yesterday I was called by the Deputy Commissioner of Police, C.I.D, Bombay who showed me a warrant of searching certain document in the Central Khilafat Office. I accordingly went to office. The Deputy Commissioner accompanied by the Superintendent of Police C.I.D came to the Khilafat Office at 2-30 p.m. They searched for the Muttafiqa Fatwa of Jamiate Ulemas Hind and a summary thereof but since all copies in office had been seized by the police some days before none was found in office. They also took the stock Register of Khilafat literature which was a record of receipt and distribution or sale of different books and two pages from the minute book of the Committee containing a note as to election of Maulana Shaukat Ali as Secretary. The police furher searched the room lately occupied by Maulana Shaukat Ali and finding nothing left office at 5-15 p.m.

SETH CHOTANI ARRIVES IN BOMBAY ON 23RD.

Seth Chotani, President of the Central Khilafat Committee is landing in Bombay on the 23rd instant per S. S. "Narkunda". All the Khilafat volunteers in full uniform and the citizens of Bombay are requested to be present at the Bollard Pier to give him a hearty reception. Exact time of the arrival of the steamer will be notified later on.

ALL-INDIA KHILAFAT COMMITTEE.

COUNCIL MEETING AT DELHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, September 20.

The Council of the Central Committee of the All-India Khilafat Committee and the Council of Jamiat-ut-Ulema Hind meets here tomorrow in camera. Members from various parts of India are arriving daily.

CONGRATULATIONS TO ARRESTED LEADERS.

PROTEST TO THE WELCOME OF THE PRINCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 20.

At a public meeting held here with Pandit Motilal Nehru in the chair, resolutions were adopted opposing any welcome to the Prince of Wales and censuring the members of the Municipal Board who voted for the welcome and congratulating the Ali Brothers, Dr. Kitchlew and others on their arrests. Pandit Motilal in the course of his address congratulated the public on its exemplary behaviour in keeping peace and making no demonstrations of any kind. Non-violence was the most sacred pledge of non-cooperation and if they scrupulously kept to that even in face of such provocations as were being offered by the Government in the shape of arrests he was sure of success.

PIR BADSHA MIAN PREFERRED JAIL TO EXECUTING SECURITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 20.

The Magistrate of Faridpur yesterday passed orders in the case in which Pir Badsha Mian was directed to show cause why he should not be bound down to keep peace for one year. The accused is regarded as a religious leader by a large section of illiterate Mahomedans of Eastern Bengal. He did not defend himself. Prosecution evidence elicited that he (accused) in his speeches said that the British Government had broken the pledges in respect of the Khilafat and that now the wine was flowing in torrent in the sacred places like Bagha and Mecca. A large number of his followers made demonstration in the court and authorities had to make special arrangements to avoid breach of peace. The accused was ordered to executa personal security of five thousand rupees with two sureties of rupees two thousand five hundred each in default one year's rigorous imprisonment. Accused refused to sign bond and was sent to jail.

SPECIAL TRIBUNAL AT CALICUT.

TO SIT FROM FRIDAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALICUT, September 20.

It is understood that the Special Tribunal will sit in Calicut from Friday next. The First Class Bench Court room attached to Huzur has been selected for holding the Tribunal. Mr. J. W. Hughes has already arrived here while Messrs Edgington and Narayana Iyer will arrive here on Thursday. Mr A. V. Govinda Menon, B. A. B.L. Public Prosecutor South Malabar will be the Crown prosecutor. Special Tribunal Court, while Mr. T. Sangunni, B. A. B. L. will act as Public Prosecutor, South Malabar.

RESULT OF SUNDAY'S ACTION WITH BAND OF REBELS.

A REBEL YOUTH'S DARING FIGHT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALICUT, Sept. 20.

At Sunday's action with a rebel Moplah band near Mahjeri about 16 rebels were killed and many were wounded but they rapidly carried off by their comrades. Our casualties were one Jemadar of 83rd Infantry, shot through the arm and a private of Dorsets cut across the face with a sword by a desperate and reckless rebel youth who having rushed up to the lorry fiercely and attacked Colonel Radcliffe. The Colonel shot the rebel twice through the body but the latter still fought madly till bayoneted by a private on whom he turned fiercely with his sword.

NEWS FROM ALL QUORTERS.

(From a Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR, Sept. 19.

At a public meeting of protest held in Jallianwala Bagh, on the 18th, under the auspices of the Congress Committee and the Home Rule League, resolution was passed congratulating the Ali Brothers on their arrest and condemning the policy underlying the prosecutions.

Dr. Satyapal made a feeling speech recounting the traits of character and the services of the Ali Brothers. Mr. Ghosh, who presided read a message from Dr. Kitchlew asking them to continue Swaraj Asbaram.

AT KHAMGAON.

(From a Correspondent.)

KHAMGAON, Sept. 19.

Khamgaon citizens, assembled in a public meeting on the 17th condemned the Government policy in arresting the Ali Brothers and other leaders and congratulated them for their sacrificies in the cause of their religion and the Country and sympathised heartily with all their respective family members.

AT ISLAMPUR.

(From a Correspondent.)

ISLAMPUR, Sept. 19.

A public meeting was held yesterday under the auspices of the Walwa Taluka Congress Khilafat Committee and Taluka Swaraja Sangha to convey congratulations to the Alli Brothers and to protest against their arrest. All local leaders took part and exhorted the public to carry the struggle in their absence firmly and peacefully.

SPORTING NEWS.

POONA RACES.

2ND MEETING: 2ND DAY.

HORSES LEFT-IN.

(From our special correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 20.

Horses left in after the declaration of forfeits at 8 a.m. on Tuesday the 20th September 1921.

The first race starts at 2 p.m.

THE AGA SHAMSHUDIN PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Poignant 9/5; Brendan 8/10; Verge 8/8; Bruce Lodge 8/5; Charlies Smile 7/12; Carborundun 8/5; Violinist 7/11; Monteith 8/0; Owen Roe 7/9; Dromio 7/5.

THE NEWMARKET PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Galway Gate 9/6; Goldgainer 8/3; Resilience 7/11; Not Much 9/3; Noutbutweel 8/3; Charlies Smile 7/10; Camberley 7/8; Quarryman 8/2; Valange 8/3; Waynflete 7/8; Verge 8/5; Dorania 7/11; Owen Roe 7/7;

THE STEWARDS PLATE. Distance 2 furlongs.

Charcoal 9/8 Liberty 9/6 Paragua 9/1, Quite Dark 9/1, Antic 9/0, Viola 8/13 Atrocity 8/7, Fitzclarence 8/6 Mimi 8/4 Murmansk 8/4, Christmas Holiday 8/5 Little Trout 8/1 Eager To 8/1 Cerago 8/0 Cyanite 7/13, Anthracite 7/11 Verna 7/4.

THE SHOLAPUR PLATE. Distance 1¼ miles.

Waabil 9/0, Kusra 9/0 Porteullis 8/13, Dowlat 8/12, Hakum 8/11 Balloon 8/6 Nevermind 8/6 Kitchener 8/4, Gold King 8/2 Glencoe 7/13, Shums 7/13, Vershan 7/13 Peninsula 7/9 Lamington 7/3, Honey 7/2 Shanavaz 7/0.

THE BEDOUIN PLATE. Distance 7 furlongs.

Anaiza 9/6 Mandil 9/4 Khundil 9/3 Silver Streak 9/3 Trade Mark 8/13 Ferry Boat 8/10 Durban 8-9, Karikata 8-7 Khaboor 8-5 Winning Post 8/4 Zuheir 8/3 Dowlat 8/3 Hakum 8-0 Bismark 7/12 Dublin 7-4 Anxious 7-3.

THE CHESTER PLATE. Div. I. Distance 1 mile.

Red Quill 9/10 Antic 9/6 Thunder 8/13 Fitzclarence 8/12 Murmansk 8/10 Piccolo 8/10, Mossley 7/11 Millmount 7/10 Archer 7/9, Whit Week 7/8 White Bell 7/4, Pin Tree 7/4 Festivity 7/0 Balira 7/0.

THE CHESTER PLATE. (Div. II.

Pourboire 9/12 Blackwater 9/10 Treasury 9/10 Gunning 9/7 Dori 9/7 Fleurbaix 9/6 Princess Ila 8/2 Walhachin 8/1 Oregon Pine 7/12 Roi Grison 7/7 Limehouse Lights 7/2.

THE RIPON PLATE. Div. I. Distance 1¼ miles.

Mametz 9/12 Royal Jewel 9/6 Lemon 9/3 Walhachin 8/10 Laodicea 8/10 Oregon Pine 8/8 Matchleck 8/6 Belstead 8/4 Fashion Plate 8/4 Warburton 7/12 Steel Blue 7/12 King's Own 7/9 Elphene 7/3.

THE RIPON PLATE. Div. II. Distance 1¼ Miles.

Archer 9/10 White Bell 9/4 Gipsy's Advice 9/1 Beggar Prince 8/10 Heir-at-Law 8/9 Japanese Pine 8/5 Gentle Saxon 8/5 Lime House Lights 7/12 Way of an Eagle 7/10, Charlis William 7/4 Leicester Square 7/2, Substance 6/12.

ENTRIES.

Saturday, 24th September, 1921.

Entry closed at 4 p.m. on Monday, 19th September, 1921.

THE SEFTON STEEPLECHASE. Distance about 2 3/4 miles.

Captains P W Bell and G H Miller's Isle O'Sky.
Captain H R Sandford's Dark Legend II
Major J H McCuddan's Truncheon
Major G Conder's Baldonnell.
Captain P J Noonan's Count Hannibal.
Col Commandant A J Poole's Traveller.
Captain L A Rayneau and Lt-Col G H Gill's Centre.
Captain L A Rayneau and Lt-Col Gill's Susie.
Captain K Fearnside Speed's Flying Fox.
Lt-Col G Moore's Daroji II.
Lt-Col G Moore's Maud Allan.
Captain J Wallington's Oak Queen.
Captains P H Vrooman and R W B Peel's Mickeen.
Captain R S King's Elham Valley
Captain C Harvey's Ariel
Captain G N Vansittart's Flemington.
Captain N Kerr's Ladybird II
Captain N Kerr's White Patch.

"NASIK MANORANJAN"

This leading Marathi monthly journal has celebrated its Silver Jubilee, which falls th's year, by publishing a "Mitra Memorial Number", containing eloquent tributes from well-known Marathi writers, who at one time or other contributed to the columns of the journal, to the memory of Mr. K. R. Mitra, its founder and editor till his death, which sad event occurred last year. The Jubilee issue is profusely illustrated with photos of almost all Marathi writers who have come into prominence during the last quarter of a century. We offer our hearty felicitations to our enterprising contemporary and wish it a long career of usefulness to the Marathi reading public.

ENGAGEMENT WITH ARMED MOPLAHS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALICUT, Sept. 19.

The District Magistrate has just issued the following press communique:—Economic situation in Perintal Manna has improved of late and shops have reopened. Stocks are still low owing to transport difficulties, though a certain amount of paddy exists, as well as a quantity other necessaries sufficient for the immediate requirements. The road to Pattambi-Ottapalam seems fairly safe. It is worthy of note that Moplahs intent looting. They failed to prosecute their plans in Srikrishnapuram owing to strong resistance on the part of some Jemmics of that Amsom.

A band of Mopahs armed with swords and some guns attacked a column of military between Mongam and Manjeri. A small engagement took place with the result that 12—14 Moplahs were killed, while one Jemadar of 83 Wallaja Light Infantry and one Private of Dorsets were wounded.

A correspondent writes that at the time of his visit to Barisal, Mahatma Gandhi condemned the conduct of the local non-co-operators in organising strikes, *Hartals* and boycotts and insulting law-abiding people. He also denounced the unmannerly behaviour of some non-co-operator towards Sir S. N. Banerjea and said that he had the highest respect for him on account of the services he had rendered to the country.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Wednesday, September 21, 1921.

HIJRAT.

The organisers of the Khilafat movement have been freely blamed in the Anglo-Indian and the English Press for the pathetic and premature Hijrat movement which took place in the North-West Frontier Province and Sind after the iniquitous provisions of the Treaty of Sevres were first announced. "I want," writes a Muslim correspondent "to draw the attention of your readers to the fact that the Hijrat movement was never inaugurated by the Central Khilafat Committee or sanctioned by any organised conference of the Ulemas. The movement was only the natural result of wide-spread resentment caused by the dismemberment of the Khilafat. People sought refuge in Hijrat to salve their conscience. They did not take the advice of the leaders of Non-Cooperation, whom they denounced as weak. Hijrat Committees cropped up everywhere and took charge of the movement. The Muhajirs, in their enthusiasm, did not care for the eternal laws of emigration, and every enthusiast, however incapable, was taken to the snows of Afghanistan. If the movement failed in a practical sense we cannot ignore the moral potentialities underlying it. Even emigrations to America ranging over a period of more than a century could not be pronounced wholly successful, but who can deny the great advantages the Old World and the New derived from them in the long run? The Pilgrim Fathers are now surrounded in a halo of mysticism but when they left for America they were only regarded as undesirables and were allowed "to die in the wilderness" of the New World. It was at the last period of the movement when the Central Khilafat Committee came forward to handle the situation! but the Government, which had allowed a lakh of men of all sorts to go, did not see its way to allow a deputation to go and see the condition of Afghanistan."

Our correspondent's words are timely, because the question of Hijrat is being once more raised among those Indian Muslims who consider that the way of non-violent Non-Cooperation has been tried and found wanting, yet who see the hopeless folly of resort to violence in the present situation of the Indian Muslims. We agree that Hijrat is the next stage after non-violent Non-Cooperation; though we do not go for our example to America and the Pilgrim Fathers, but to the Comanesh-Sharif and the example of the Holy Prophet. But our Prophet and his companions bore with patience the oppression of Coreysh, which was certainly greater than that of the present rulers of India; in other words, he gave them thirteen years of opportunity to mend their ways, before he ordered his disciples to shake the dust of Mecca from their feet. It was only when at the end of thirteen years, after promises of amendment, their persecution became worse than ever before and they formed a plot to kill him and to extirpate Islam that the second, the real Hijrat was ordained. In face of this God-sent example we cannot but consider that those Indian Muslims who think the time has come for the real Hijrat out from India are lacking in that patience which has always been the badge of the true Muslim. We do not yet know what Lord Reading means to do in regard to the Turkish Treaty; his attitude towards the Muslims is still practically undefined. But it is not to Lord Reading and his Government that the Muslims ought to look, so much as to their Hindu, Sikh, Parsi and Christian brothers and Allies who count on them to carry through the Non-Cooperation movement to complete Swarajya. The movement is so far from utter failure that we believe that it is very near complete success. And if it succeeds and India has a Government which fully represents the mind of India, there will be then no need for Hijrat, because with such a Government there will be nothing to offend the conscience of the Muslims, who will be able to work for the Khilafat more effectively in India than, probably, in any other country of the world. The Indian Muslims ought at least to wait until the result of this great non-violent fight for Asia's rights can be seen and judged before they think of Hijrat. To break a firm Alliance is a sin for Muslims and Mahatma Gandhi and his followers have proved themselves the firm Allies of El Islam. Only if they lost heart or changed their purpose have Muslims any right to turn away from them; and that, we feel quite sure, will never happen.

Supposing that, through some untoward, unforeseen occurrence, all present hope of true Swarajya were lost to India, and that the Government of India still was powerless to make the British Government pay due respect to the Khilafat, then indeed Hijrat would become the duty of every loyal Musulman since there would be no place in India for a sort of men whose principles are so rigid that State policy must be adapted to them, since they can never be adapted to State policy. But then it must be done not hurriedly, but with deliberation. The land of destination and the way leading to it must be carefully investigated and prepared and all arrangements for the comfort and well being of the emigrants made, beforehand. There is plenty of room in parts of Central Asia and the Caucasus, plenty of room in Asiatic Turkey since the war, and fertile lands could be obtained at a low price. The Government of India would no doubt assist the emigration of a multitude of people who could no longer be good subjects of the British Empire from the standpoint of the Government of India, since they recognise a higher law than that of England or of India, a law which is, it seems, in conflict with the law of India upon certain points, owing to England's policy. We cannot imagine Lord Reading or any other British Viceroy playing the part of Pharaoh if, say, in four years' time, a second Moses were to stand before him with the message: "Let My people go." But it need never come to that if Muslims are but true to the example of the Holy Prophet and staunch to their Allies in the great non-violent Non-Cooperation movement which, with their help, is certain to succeed for the good of Turkey and all Asia besides India, for the good of the whole world and true Muslims will not forget when thinking of this subject that the greatest enemies Islam has ever had—for example, pagon Coreysh, and the Seljukian Turks—have always been converted in the end into Islam's defenders.

Notes of the Day.

"Commissioner-in-Sind."

The retention of the post of the "Commissioner-in-Sind" is an anachronism, which the sooner ended, the better for the toiling and moiling humanity of the province. The designation of the office is a euphemism for an autocratic and irresponsible official dispensation, evolved out of the military necessities of a by-gone era. Though technically forming part of the Bombay Presidency, Sind is for all practical purposes an independent province, and the Commissioner regime has been synonymous with some of the worst possible effects of an effete and irresponsible administration, compared to which the worst possible evils of "Dublin Castle" rule in Ireland seem insignificant. The Commissioner possesses considerably larger powers than those of an ordinary Commissioner of a Division. Under certain Acts, he has the powers of a Local Government, while under others he has powers which in the rest of the Presidency are exercised by heads of departments such as Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari. The evolution of the office is somewhat obscure, though undoubtedly it still retains, in some respects, its semi-military character. It is only since 1890 that a gradual attempt was made to extinguish what was known as "The Sind Commission" and merge the covenanted staff in the Indian Civil Service. The change of personnel has failed to touch the administration of the province, which has remained to this day a mockery of civilised Government. All the administrative evils that are usually associated with the declining days of "*Moglai*" rule, are still thriving. The people are a much-oppressed race and politically very backward. Geographical conditions have only abetted the unwisdom of its Junker masters and rendered the people an easy prey to humiliations and oppressions, such as were revealed by the Sinjhoro Torture Case. From time to time representations have been made by the more articulate amongst Sindhis for doing away with this survival of military exigencies and bringing the administration of the province into harmony with that of the rest of the Presidency. We believe that the question was once approached by the Bombay Government, but owing to opposition from the sun-burnt bureaucrats who then dominated the counsels of Government, the idea did not advance far enough. What has since happened to it, no one seems to know, though not very long ago, an eminent co-operationist Sindhi gentleman told us that Sir George Lloyd had the question under consideration and would effect without delay the much-desired reform. Months have now elapsed since the optimistic assurance was conveyed to us without anything tangible being done to inspire public confidence in the intentions of the Bombay Government.

Opposition to Reform:

The resolution, which Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas, an ardent co-operationist in Sind to-day, is moving in the Legislative Assembly, urging the abolition of the post of the Commissioner-in-Sind, leaves us indifferent. We do not believe that the discussion will lead to any result, except perhaps to solidify the herd instincts of Anglo-Indians (old style). The Commissionership is a prize-post reserved for one of the bureaucracy and it is not likely that the bureaucracy will easily accept the invitation to give up a big sinecure. And the three Tailors of Tooley Street, who now masquerade under the grandiloquent name and style of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, will assiduously back up the bureaucracy in endeavouring to defeat an urgently called for reform. The inspiration they have telegraphed to their representative in the Legislative Assembly, may be taken as the beginning of an unholy crusade, not less despicable than the Anglo-Indian agitation of the Ilbert Bill days. It is not difficult to analyse the motives of an unscrupulous agitation of that kind, which is based on the sordid selfishness of Anglo-Indian capitalism. But if Lord Reading's Government has any regard at all for decency, let alone fairplay, it should have no hesitation in taking the opportunity afforded by Mr. Harchandrai's resolution and proceeding at once to put an end to the anachronism that has stunted the growth of the province.

The Case of Hungary.

The case of Hungary resembles the case of Turkey in some respects. The Magyars are an Asiatic race of comparatively recent immigration who, though they have won admission to the European polity by adopting Christianity as their religion, have always held aloof from the surrounding nations. They are a proud race, like the Ottoman Turks, and like the Turks they have been made to suffer in the peace settlement for the sake of gratifying the ambition of some neighbouring races who, in the case of the Jugo Slavs and Roumans at any rate, are much less civilised, but who had the luck to take the side of the Allies in the late war. Hungary has been reduced to one-third of her pre-war territory, and since the armistice has been the victim of internal troubles, has been invaded against the Commands of the Supreme Council, and her capital occupied, by Roumania. Yet it is interesting to note that she is still alive, and still as great a terror to her enemies that it takes three of the nations which have profited by her defeat, of which each one is on the map superior to her in power, to tackle her, as constables of the Allies, in the matter of Burgenland.

Intense Nationalism.

The Nationalism of the Magyars is intense, being born of a national pride which we believe will continue until the last Magyar is exterminated, which we hope may never be, for we have cause to love the race with all its faults and no less manifest virtues. We remember our first visit to Buda-Pesth at a time of popular excitement, when the Central Railway Station happened to be garrisoned by Austrian troops and each Hungarian policeman had two Austrian soldiers with fixed bayonets patrolling with him. We had twelve hours to spend somehow between trains, and we wandered through the town seeking some place of refreshment. But no one whom we asked for direction did anything but shake his head and answer words in Magyar which manifestly meant he knew no German. The names upon the restaurants we passed were all in Magyar and the "menus" posted in the windows were in Magyar too. We were forced at length by hunger to return to the Central Railway Station. There we stated our dilemma to an Austrian sergeant who exclaimed: "The —s! They all speak German. It is taught to them at school. It is not that they cannot speak German, but that they *will* not speak German. Funny folk! If you had asked the way in English, now, for instance, they would all have shown you!" The Magyars loved the English in those days, remembering the days of Palmerston and Foreign Liberty, and Kossuth, and a host of other noble exiles duly honoured. We wonder how much of that love survives today. It seems likely that the Magyars now know German but not English. There is a decided similarity between the case of Hungary and that of Turkey.

The Rhodes Scholarships.

There could be nothing more inane than the mendicant resolution that was adopted by the Council of State, begging the Rhodes Trustees to allocate the five German Scholarships to India. In moving the resolution our ubiquitous citizen—Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna made a speech that must have been as balm to the troubled consciences of the Olympians. But the sentiments that Mr. Sethna expressed are hardly edifying. Apparently, he does not know the history of Cecil Rhodes' millions and how tainted that money is. If Rhodes was blazoned forth by the Capitalist Press in England as the very Hercules among Empire-builders, it was because of his unscrupulous employment of his ill-gotten gains to poison the fountain at its source. Lavish but discreet use of money concealed all his shortcomings and made him great beyond his deserts. On the day of Rhodes' death, a great Englishman intimately acquainted with his career declared that a "great scoundrel" was at last dead. We have no wish to copy the bad manners of the Anglo-Indian gramophones of the Tory Press and Profiteers and abuse the dead, but we cannot help saying that every honest Indian will feel indignant at the eulogium showered on Rhodes by the mover of the resolution and others who supported his proposition. Apart from the money left by Rhodes being tainted, which alone renders it sufficiently bad, there is another reason, no less powerful, which ought to make every self-respecting Indian repudiate the mendicant appeal of the Council of State, and that reason is that Rhodes was one of the worst possible Tory reactionaries, and he could never conceive the possibility of coloured races ever being admitted into the hegemony of white races. Mr. Sethna is by no means an authority on Rhodes' opinions. In his anxiety to placate Boer feeling in S. Africa Rhodes might at one time have said "that when a man accepted the citizenship of the Empire, there was no distinction between races." But it is misreading history to say that Rhodes would have ever said the same in regard to Indians. The treatment of Indians in the different parts of the Empire, since Rhodes' demise, is in itself proof positive of the incorrigibility of Tory reactionaries. We are glad that even in an assembly of mediocrities or make-believes, the resolution was not passed without opposition.

Charities.

The Editor of "The Chronicle" begs that in view of his approaching visit to England, and of Mrs. Pickthall's illness, which makes it impossible for him to attend the office regularly, readers wishing to contribute to the various Relief Funds will henceforth send their charity direct the Organisers, whose names and addresses are as follows:—

Khulna—Sir P. C. Ray, 92 Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.

Punjab—Hon. Secretary, Kangra Famine Relief Fund, Kangra, Punjab.

Smyrna—Hon. Secretary, Central Khilafat Committee, Sultan Mansion, Dongree, Bombay.

KHADI CAMPAIGN & BURNING OF FOREIGN CLOTH.

BY S. E. STOKES KOTGARH.

"I assume that we are all agreed as to the vital necessity of India's becoming independent of foreign cloth. We recognise that—aside from other factors—the policy of sending our raw product to England to be returned to us as a manufactured article at vastly increased cost, is progressively draining the country of the little wealth that has been left in it. Gokhale called it "bleeding the country" and asserted that no nation could long endure such a drain upon its resources without having to face ruin. Upon this point, therefore, few Indians will fail to agree with Mahatmaji. Differences arise only when we come to consider the means of salvation.

Many economists feel that the only method by which India can free herself from dependence upon foreign cloth consists in gradually building up her own Mill Industry to a point where the country will be in a position to manufacture all that it requires. There are at least two strong objections which can be raised against this.

The first is that we not merely desire that Indian cotton should be manufactured into cloth in India, but we desire that it should be manufactured to the people of India. Let us suppose that as a result of the cheap labour available and of the proximity of the raw product our Indian Mills are enabled to compete with and supplant those of Paisley and Manchester in clothing the Indian public. We have, nevertheless, not the slightest guarantee that foreigners will not set up competitive milling companies in India itself, run with foreign capital and paying their dividends to stock holders living in Europe. In fact this process has already begun, and in so far as it continues India, except for the wages paid to the operatives employed in them, will reap no more profit from such mills than from those in Japan and Manchester; her raw product will still be exploited by foreign capital and the profit derived from its manufacture will still be lost to the country. The drain upon our wealth would be in no sense diminished.

The second objection is of quite a different nature, yet even more weighty. We not only desire to see India profit as a country by avoiding the drain upon her wealth which the present system entails; we not only desire that she may be in a position to retain within her borders the profits which her unsurpassed situation as a great cotton growing country could assure; but above all we desire that the vast population of this land may be able to obtain sufficient cheap clothing to meet its necessities.

But very briefly, any plan that we should be justified in contemplating for the utilization of India's cotton crop should provide,

(1) that it be made an instrument for increasing the wealth of the nation, and

(2) that the individuals of whom the nation is composed profit by it to the fullest extent.

Now the programme of the school of economists alluded to above certainly does not provide for the latter of these requisites, for even if we ever became able to undersell foreign cloth and thus keep it out of the country; even if we were able in addition to provide that mills run upon foreign capital, and paying their dividends to Europe, should not be established in India, there would still be no solution to the problem of cheap clothing for Indians.

In all our ideas for the future we must constantly make allowance for the weakness of human nature, and, as regards the problem under discussion, we must remember that the Indian manufacturers of cotton cloth will expect, as hitherto, large profits and the shareholders large dividends on their investment. After all, they are business men, and though we may be justified in asking them temporarily to sacrifice their interests in order to meet some great crisis in the country's life, it is futile to hope that they will continuously be content to run their affairs upon a semi-charitable basis. They are human, and in the long run they will sell their products at the highest price they can get for them in India or abroad. So would most of us, if we were in their position.

As a consequence there is little prospect this country leave the entire manufacture of it to their textile mills. Profits running of cheap clothing for India if the people of up into the hundreds of percent will first be made in the inning and spinning, and a further profit of almost the same proportions in the weaving, and again further substantial profits by the various middlemen, with the result that the poor, being unable to pay the price demanded, will go naked or in rags, as they do now. Yet that such a state of affairs should be the only solution in one of the great cotton-growing areas of the world is obviously preposterous and can only mean that we must seek another way of solving the problem.

That Mahatmaji has shown us the true solution seems to me absolutely clear. Unless I mistake, his position is this:—India is being bled to death by the present policy of selling her raw cotton abroad and then buying it back at an enormously increased price, she must therefore cease to do this, and obtain her cloth by home manufacture. But the mills in this country are selling their products at unreasonably large profits and the resultant prices make it impossible for the poor to clothe themselves; we must therefore compell them to sell cheaply and be satisfied with a more rational percentages of profit upon their invested capital. This cannot be done by legislation, both because the government would be unwilling and unable to pass laws of such a nature, and because such legislation, by the economic complications it must of necessity produce, would be highly inadvisable. The only way to force down the price of cloth is to take a step which will make us independent of expensive textile manufactures: we must begin to produce our clothing without the aid of the mills, without the aid of the spinning and ginning factories. If we do this the mills

(Continued on page 8.

POLITICAL TRIALS AT KARACHI.

SEVEN ACCUSED IN ALL

ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS.

PROF. VASWANI'S EARNEST APPEAL TO PEOPLE

"A MIGHTY UNCONQUERABLE MOMENT WILL COME."

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Sept. 19.

Seven accused in all will be brought to the Court in Karachi for offences under the Indian Penal Code in respect of speeches at the Karachi All-India Khilafat Conference in July and in the case of the Ali Brothers also for the speeches elsewhere in Sind.

The accused are already arrested and brought to Karachi. Maulana Shaukat Ali came yesterday by sea from Bombay. Dr. Kitchlew and Pir Ghulam Mashid came respectively from Lahore and Hyderabad. Sri Shankaracharya has also arrived. Of the two remaining accused one has not yet been arrested. When all the seven are here, the magisterial enquiry will be held and afterwards the prisoners will perhaps be committed for trial at the Court of the Judicial Commissioner. Admission to the Court will be by tickets. Many sympathisers from Sind have arrived in Karachi. Also a few have come from Punjab and the Bombay Presidency.

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI.

Maulana Shaukat Ali was brought under arrest to Karachi yesterday morning. He was brought in a boat which was stationed far away from the harbour. A special train brought him to Keamari and he was taken to Drigh Road, the new aerodrome station about six miles from Karachi, and to the Central Jail, where all other arrested leaders of Non-Cooperation are now lodged. The arrival was kept secret. Sri Shankaracharya was brought last evening under arrest by a special train from Hyderabad.

PROF. VASWANI'S APPEAL.

The Khilafat and Congress workers are trying their best to maintain peace and order, Professor Vaswani has issued an appeal to the people to face the situation with the strength of non-violence and faith in the value of suffering. "A mighty unconquerable moment", he says, "will come if in thousands and tens of thousands we will, with love in our hearts, practise passive resistance and fill the jails with truth and honour, and we shall stand in the presence of Liberty."

MAULANA HUSSEIN AHMED.

ARRESTED AT DEOBAND AND SENT TO KARACHI.

(Associated Press.)

DEOBAND, Sept. 19.

The arrest of Maulana Hussain Ahmad took place at 3 in the morning to-day. The rumour of his prosecution was current for the last two or three days. Munshi Mumtazullah Khan, the Deputy Magistrate, who had arrived from Saharanpur to execute the warrant with a force of armed police, explained the matter to the Maulana. Meanwhile, the rumour having spread in the city a large crowd approached the place armed with spears and lathies. The situation was, however, well handled by the Magistrate and it was through his tact and courage that the arrest was affected without any bloodshed.

The Maulana and his friends also displayed great fortitude and kept the mob well in hand by exhorting them not to commit a breach of peace under any circumstance and to allow him to proceed quietly, which would further their cause. It is understood that the Maulana has been taken by a special train to Karachi to stand his trial. Hartal is being observed since yesterday.

MAULANA MAHOMED ALI.

RELEASED AND REARRESTED AT VIZAGAPATAM.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Sept. 19.

A Vizagapatam message to the "Madras Mail" says that the District Magistrate of Vizagapatam released Mr. Mahomed Ali from the Central Jail at about 5 a.m. on Saturday the 17th, but he was immediately re-arrested by a police officer, believed to be from Bombay, taken by motor to Waltair station and put into a special train, which immediately left in the direction of Calcutta.

ARREST OF DR. KITCHLEW.

SENT TO KARACHI.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 17.

(DELAYED IN TRANSMISSION.)

Dr. Kitchlew was arrested here on Thursday noon under warrants issued from Karachi, but owing to telegraphic restrictions imposed by the Bombay Government the news could not be sent earlier. It is understood that the arrest has been made on account of the part taken by Dr. Kitchlew in the resolution of the Karachi Khilafat Conference calculated to tamper with the loyalty of the police and troops. Dr. Kitchlew had come here for a fortnight's stay under medical advice. He was to address a public meeting on Thursday evening, but at about eleven in the morning he was seen by a C.I.D. officer and informed about his impending arrest. Immediately after, his residence was surrounded by police numbering 20. Dr. Kitchlew wrote a letter for his wife and children and then calmly gave himself up to the police. Soon after the arrest of Dr. Kitchlew, he was taken to the railway station.

Meanwhile, the news of his arrest spread through the city and a number of his friends, Non-cooperators and Khilafatists reached the station in time to say goodbye before he was taken down to Kalka at 12 in a special rail motor.

DR. KITCHLEW AT KARACHI.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Sept. 17.

Doctor Kitchlew was brought to Karachi under arrest this morning accompanied by a number of police officials by the Lahore mail, which was stopped at Drigh Oad station, from where he was taken to Karachi prison in a motor car.

ARREST OF PIR GHULAM MUJAHID

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Sept. 16.

Pir Ghulam Mujahid, a very influential and respected Pir in Sind and resident of Matiari, President of Hyderabad Khilafat Committee and Secretary to the Jamati-Ulema, Sind, was arrested last night at Tando Alahyar station and taken to an unknown destination from Dotha in a special train. A large excited crowd gathered last night at the Hyderabad station anxious to see him, but was pacified and dispersed by the Khilafat workers. It is not known under what section he was arrested and when and where the trial will take place.

"CARRY ON N.-C.-O. WITH REDOUBLED ENERGY."

LALA LAJPATRAI'S EXHORTATION.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Sept. 18.

The news of the arrest of Dr. Kitchlew and the Ali brothers has not caused any unusual excitement here, though it has created quite a sensation throughoutout the city. Lala Lajpatrai in the course of a signed article in "Bande Mataram" asks the people to be strictly non-violent and peaceful and carry on the programme of Non-Cooperation with redoubled energy and vigour and to boycott foreign cloth. He assures the people that if they keep non-violent and pass through this test with courage and determination Swaraj would come within the year.

CENSORSHIP OF NEWS.

SURPRISE IN CALCUTTA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 19.

In connection with the arrest of Mr. Mahomed Ali and others, the "Englishman" says:—The arrests were made on Tuesday but they did not become public property owing to the censorship that was imposed. No disturbances due to arrests have been reported and there is every reason to hope that there will be no trouble. Government is not doing anything irregular or repressive. The policy of Government in connection with the extremists' movement has been consistent throughout.

The "Indian Daily News" says:—The most remarkable thing about the arrest of the Ali brothers is the utter absence of excitement over it in the country. Side by side with the popular attitude Government's "hush, hush" methods are being widely commented on. Why should there be a regular censorship of messages is more than what mere mortals can say.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S APPEAL FOR CALM.

MESSAGE DELAYED BY GOVT.

The following telegram sent to us by the Secretary of the Congress Committee, Vizagapatam, on September 14th, was delivered to us only yesterday:—

Maulana Mahomed Ali was arrested under a notice to be bound over for one year under Sections 107 and 108 at Waltair platform. With Begum Mahomed Ali and Maulana Azad Sobani I shall be reaching to-morrow morning at Madras. This arrest I regard as a prelude to Swaraj if we observe peace, retain Hindu-Muslim unity despite the madness of some Moplahs and follow Swadeshi. I expect every one in Madras in loin cloth if he has no Khaddar, but there should be no more use of foreign cloth. God will help us. No *hartal* please.

"LET US FINISH THEIR WORK."

MAULANA ABDUL KALAM AZAD'S MESSAGE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 18.

Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad has issued the following appeal to the public:—

At last the Government have done what they had to do and the time has come when we should do what is our duty. Arrests have now begun and first of all the Ali Brothers have been arrested, which news has filled the hearts of all Hindus and Muslims with the feelings of unrest and uneasiness, but I appeal to the whole country that the most delicate moment of its trial is the present time. The time is such that it will either bring us complete success or will change our success into the worst defeat. If we put our spirit on the right course these arrests will in a perfect sense prove to be the vanguard of our success, but if we cannot preserve patience and tranquility and if a moment's harm be done to the peace of the country, the liberty of 32 crores of human beings, the success of the Khilafat movements and the capital of our 18 months' success will be destroyed in a moment.

The message of Mahatma Gandhi should be the rule of conduct for everybody and all our enthusiasm and excitement should be concentrated to one single point of action, if in reality we have in our hearts true love and respect for the sacrifice of these two brothers. There can be only one real proof of it—that we should finish as soon as possible, the work for which they have gone to jail. We have no sorrow for their arrest, but we should be jealous of their honour and should be more ready than before for the duty which was theirs as well as ours. In 1915 I was interned nine months after their internment and at that time I said with sorrow that in this path they had won a march over me. To-day also instead of sorrowing we give them real congratulations and shall again say that they have outstepped us all.

SWAMI SHANKRACHARYAJI ARRESTED.

ON 16TH INST BY D. S. O. KAIRA.

DAKOR, Sept. 16.

(Delayed in Transmission.)

Swami Shankaracharyaji was arrested today by the D. S. P., Kaira.

UNDERMINING BRITISH RULE.

The following telegram has been addressed to Sir Dinshaw Wacha, Kt., who is now at Simla in connection with the session of the Council of State by Mr. W. T. Halai, Bombay:—

"Read with deepest concern order of Bombay Government and arrest of Shri Sankaracharya Sharadapith. His Holiness occupies higher position among twenty-two crore Indians than Archbishop Canterbury or His Holiness Pope. By such actions Bombay bureaucrats undermining British rule. Kindly place this feeling before Viceroy and King-Emperor. —Halai."

REPRESSION NOT THE REMEDY.

MAULANA ABDUL KALAM ON THE SITUATION.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 19.

Two public meetings were held last evening at which speeches were made advising people not to show any excitement at the arrest of the Ali Brothers. Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad, who presided at the Halliday Park meeting, which was largely attended by Mahomedans, Marwaris and upcountrymen, said that repression would only add to the strength of Non-Cooperation and accelerate the movement. Had Government been neutral and proceeded with the policy of non-intervention, the march of the movement would not have acquired the present rapidity and charm. Referring to the boycott movement, he said 22 leading Marwari cloth merchants of Burra Bazar had signed a manifesto promising not to deal in foreign cloth and yarn till the end of February next. As a result it had been decided not to have any more picketing in Burra Bazar from this evening.

MOTHER'S MESSAGE TO ALIS.

"BE BRAVE: YOU ARE NOT ALONE: GOD IS WITH YOU."

From Our Correspondent.

MORADABAD, Sept. 18.

The news of the arrest of the Ali Brothers and others has been received here with the greatest anxiety. The mother of the Ali Brothers, who left for Rampur this evening, has sent the following messages to Mahatmaji and her sons through the Deputy Commissioner, Karachi.

To Mahatmji:—"Received telegram. Am unmoved. Work on no account should be relaxed, but should be continued with redoubled energy. Though practically invalid I am ready to work till the last breath. God is with us."

To her sons:—"Be brave. You are not alone, God is with you. A Muslim should not despair, but be firm to determination. Dear sons, don't loose courage. Bear all hardships."

YOUR COUNTRY NEEDS YOU!

ENLIST TO-DAY!

FOR Defence of the KHILAFAT!

FOR Redress of India's WRONGS!

FOR the HONOUR and the RIGHTS OF ASIA!

Burn your civilian (*i. e.*) Foreign Clothes or send them out to Clothe naked victims of Greek villainy. Put on the uniform of the Great non-violent army of SWARAJYA.

WEAR KHADI.

THE SEVENTH ACCUSED.

ALREADY IN JAIL.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 17.

Mr. Nasar Ahmed, who is to be arrested in connection with the Karachi Khilafat Conference, is already undergoing the sentence of imprisonment.

ARRESTED LEADERS CONGRATULATED.

COMPLETE BOYCOTN OF FOREIGN CLOTH URGED.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Sept. 19.

A public meeting presided over by Lala Lajpatrai congratulated the leaders who have been arrested and a resolution urging complete boycott of foreign cloth by the end of this month was passed. Several people at the meeting discarded foreign clothes.

NEWS OF ARREST IN POONA.

LOCAL LETDER'S EFFORTS AT PEACE.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Sept. 17.

(Delayed in Transmission.)

The news of the arrest of Maulana Shaukat Ali first became known at about 4 p.m.

(Continued on page 9.)

IRISH DEADLOCK.

PREMIER'S REPLY TO MR. DE VALERA.

NO CLAIM TO NEGOTIATE AS SOVEREIGN STATE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 18.
Recd. 9 a.m., Sept. 20.

Mr. Lloyd George has replied to Mr. de Valera pointing out that the latter's telegram does not modify the claim that the Irish delegates should meet as the representatives of an independent state. He adds that unless the claim to negotiate as sovereign state is withdrawn the Conference is impossible.

MR. DE VALERA'S REPLY.

RECOGNITION OF IRISH REPUBLIC NOT A PRELIMINARY.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Sept. 19.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Sept. 20.

In reply to Mr. Lloyd George Mr. de Valera states that the cause of peace is more likely to be retarded than advanced by the continuance of the present correspondence. He readil confirms his acceptance of the invitation, provided that the Conference is free to both sides and without prejudice should agreement not be reached.

He declares that they have never thought at any time of asking Mr. Lloyd George to accept any conditions precedent to the Conference. "We would have thought it", he says "as unreasonable to expect you as a preliminary to recognise the Irish Republic formally or informally as that you should expect us to surrender our national position."

TO WHAT PURPOSE THE CONFERENCE IS NECESSARY.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Sept. 19.
Recd. at 0.35 a.m., Sept. 21.

"It is precisely because either side accepts the other sides position at all that the Conference is necessary in order to search for and discuss any adjustments as might compose it. A treaty of accommodation and association properly concluded between the peoples of the two islands and between Ireland and the group of States in the British Commonwealth would, we believe, end dispute for ever and enable the two Nations to settle down each pursuing its own individual development and each contributing its own quota to civilisation but working together in free and friendly cooperation in the affairs of agreed common concern. To negotiate such a Treaty the Representatives of the two Nations must meet. If you seek to impose, the preliminary conditions which we must regard as involving surrender of our whole position they cannot meet."

RENEWED RIOTING IN BELFAST.

TWO GIRLS FATALLY WOUNDED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 19.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Sept. 20.

Week-end rioting in Belfast, in which two girls were fatally wounded by the same bullet, has resulted in the curfew hour in the district where the riots occurred being fixed at half past eight instead of half past ten.

PRINCE OF WALES' TOUR.

PROGRAMME TO BE ADHERED TO.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 19.
Recd. 9 a.m., Sept. 20.

Reuter is assured that there is no sign of the alteration of the Prince of Wales' tour in India. The Prince returns to London at the end of September from Scotland and sails on October 26th, remaining at Malta two days to open the new Parliament. He will be in India four months to a day, arriving at Bombay on November 17th and leaving Karachi on March 17th.

After spending a few days at Colombo, Kuala Lumpur and Singapore, he will arrive in Japan on April 13th. His port of disembarkation has not yet been fixed. He will remain three weeks.

He will return to England via the Suez Canal and arrive in London about June.

RAILWAY DISASTER IN NORWAY.

OFFICIALS KILLED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 17.
Recd. 9 a.m., Sept. 20.

Christiania.—The ceremonies connected with the opening of the Dover railway second line through the mountains connecting North Norway with South have been marred by a disaster to the train conveying guests at Trondhjem back to Christiania. It came into collision at midnight near Trondhjem with a train from Christiania. Several carriages were smashed and six persons were killed, including the Director of Telegraphs and Head of the Norwegian Ordnance Survey. Many persons were injured.

The King and Crown Prince who were present at the ceremonies expected to travel by the train, but fortunately remained at Trondhjem for a couple of days.

TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

COMMITTEE OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS PROPOSAL.

EASTERN NATIONS OBJECTION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 20.
Recd. at 0-35 a.m., Sept. 21.

Geneva.—The Committee of the League of Nations which is dealing with the subject of traffic in women and children has accepted the proposal in favour of adopting a draft of revised convention with certain reservations referring to India, Japan and Siam whose Delegates stated that it was impossible for their countries to raise the age of consent of women from 16 to 21 years of age.

LEAGUE AID OPIUM TRAFFC

CONCLUSION OF MR. KOO'S REPORT. ADOPTED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 18.
Recd. 9 a.m., Sept. 20.

Geneva.—Commission five of the League resumed discussion of the restriction of opium traffic and adopted the conclusions of Mr. Wellington Koo's report relating to gratification of the Opium Convention by the states which have not yet adhered to it or ratified it and means of securing the application of certain measures laid down in the Convention.

RUSSIAN INTERESTS AT WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

U. S. A'S ASSURANCE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 19.
Recd. at 0-35 a.m., Sept. 21.

Washington.—The State Department has conveyed its assurances to the Russian people that the legitimate Russian interests will be carefully safeguarded at the Washington Conference.

DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE UNLIKELY TO BE PRESENT.

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, Sept. 19.
Recd. 9 a.m., Sept. 20.

It is unlikely that Mr. Lloyd George will attend the Disarmament Conference at Washington. He keenly desires to go, but probably urgent Home affairs will prevent him.

TREATY OBLIGATIONS,

GERMAN GOVT'S LOYAL ACCEPTANCE

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 19.
Recd. 9 a.m., Sept. 20.

It is authoritatively stated that there is every reason to believe that the German Government intends loyally to accept the decision of the Supreme Council to establish an Inter-Allied organisation with a view to preventing unfair discrimination regarding import and export licenses.

It has at present not been decided whether the organisation shall merely watch the issue of licences and report any unfair discrimination to the Allies or shall be fully empowered to veto licences. British circles favour the former course. It is hoped that the question will shortly be settled and the economic sanctions be removed.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 18.
Recd. 9 a.m., Sept. 20.

Charlie Chaplin left London for Paris this morning. His departure was a quiet one and he escaped the crowds.

Paris.—Charlie Chaplin has arrived here. Little attention was paid to his coming and there were only a few persons awaiting him.

CABLE ITEMS.

Berlin.—The death has occurred of Prince Philip of Eulenburg. The Prince, who was over seventy years old at the time of his death, was a central figure in the scandal before the war, which involved the ex-Kaiserin and the Court camarilla.

Berlin.—M. Krestinsk, Soviet Commissary for Finance, has been appointed Soviet representative in Berlin.

Port Said.—The British steamer Baron Elcho, Port Said for Calcutta, and the Japanese steamer Muroran Maru, Calcutta for New York, have been in collision. The former is at Suez damaged. She will be surveyed.

Berlin.—Government has increased the reward for the apprehension of the murderer of Erzberger from one hundred thousand to two hundred thousand marks.

Alexandria.—The cotton crop has been unofficially estimated at 3,500,000 kantars and in consequence there has been some heavy buiyng on bourse.

Philadelphia.—Tilden has retained the American National Lawn Tennis Championship after having met the formidable foreign opponents. In final Tilden defeated Johnston, American. 6/1, 6/3, 6/2.

PROSECUTION OF ALI BROTHERS.

EXECUTIVE DIVIDED.

RUMOURED DISSENT BY SIR IBRAHIM AND SIR C SETALVAD

We publish the following statement from an esteemed correspondent. It is a statement made on presumably reliable authority. If our correspondent's information is correct and if the two Indian members of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bombay have indeed dissented from the action of Government in launching a prosecution against the Ali Brothers and other Moslem and Hindu leaders, then the challenge of this action should be taken up at once by the public. Until today we are under the impression that the verdict of the Governor-in-Council was an unanimous one. Today we are informed that this is not so. We are informed that although Sir Ibrahim and Sir Chimanlal are "moderates" yet they have seen the unwisdom of taking action against the AliBrothers who, as everyone knows have been the staunchest and sincerest supporters of the non-violent movement of non-co-operation. As yet we do not know the exact reasons given by the two Ministers for their dissent. But, whatever their reasons, credit is due to them for washing their hands of the dirty bad business. But something more is required of them if they desire to be entirely absolved from the responsibility for intensifying the unrest in the country. Like Sir Sankaran Nair, they should cease to be members of a Government who have flouted the earnest counsel of their Indian partners. Will Sir Ibrahim and Sir C. Setalvad have the courage of their convictions?

The Government communique announces the prosecution of the Ali Brothers with the concurrence of the Government of India. I do not know who initiated the process—the Government of India or the Bombay Government. As the alleged offences were committed within the Province of Bombay we assure that the law is set in motion by the Government of Bombay which has fortified itself by the approbation of the Government of India. The law, however, requires that the prosecution should be sanctioned by the Governor-in-Council. This raises the constitutional question whether the Governor-in-Council includes the Ministers. As the subject of law, peace and order is a reserved subject I believe the Ministers were not consulted. Whether the exclusion of the Ministers would vitiate the sanction required by law is for lawyers to consider. There can, however, be no question that the Governor-in-Council includes *all* the members in charge of portfolios dealing with the reserved subjects. *One is, therefore, astonished that men like Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, and Sir Chimanlal Sitalvad, with their capacity and prudence could have sanctioned the prosecution without realising and anticipating the inevitable consequences of such a blundering step.* I am informed that the sanction need not be unanimous and it would be sufficient if the majority approved of the prosecution. *I am, however, given to understand that the sanction of the Governor-in-Council was sanction by the majority only and that the two Indian members: Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola and Sir Chimanlal Setalvad dissented.* I have little doubt that Government made a mistake in rejecting the advice of these two gentlemen. It appears to me that Government in ignoring the views of the Indian members of the Executive are acting precisely in the same manner as the Government did in placing the Rowlatt Act on the Statute Book against the opinion of all the Indian members of the Legislative Council. We are told autocracy is abandoned, and that the Indian members of the Executive and Legislative Councils exercise considerable influence over Government; but this action of the Governor-in-Council will demonstrate that the angle of vision is not charged that to new era of concilsation and co-operation is a night. We have long suspected that the attitude of the Government of India towards the Legislature would have been different and haughty if there were not this great movement of non-cooperation conducted by Mahatma Gandhi. The Legislature would have been treated much the same way as Mr Sastri and others were treated in the days of the pre-Reform autocracy. The deluded Moderates who imagine that a new era and a new spirit has dawned upon them would have experienced very scant courtesy if the non-cooperators were not in existence. *The Governors and Viceroys would have exercised their veto in the same manner as the Governor of Bombay gave his casting vote for the sanction of the persecution of the Ali Brothers.* But does not this raise an issue of the deepest moment to Moslems in particular and Indian of all creeds in general? Sir George Lloyd tells us that we must be "the slaves of law" and quotes the authority of pagan philosophers in support of this dictum; but he conveniently forgets the Christian Law that the laws of God cannot be overridden by the laws of States and if they do, that it will be the bounden and sacred duty of the Christian to disobey the laws of man even if he has to suffer imprisonment or death for it. The question this prosecution raises is this:—Is a man at liberty to expound the doctrines of Islam under British Rule? Is he entitled to publish that it is haram to serve the Government, if the Koran teaches that it is haram to serve the Government under certain circumstances? It is for the learned Maulanas and Moulvis to decide. In prosecuting the Ali Brothers for the Karachi resolutions Government challenges one of the most fundamental dognias of the Muslim faith. The fate of Muslims may overtake Christians or Hindoos at some future date. It therefore becomes the duty of all to decide this question of conscience. I have no doubt that Mahatma Gandhi will take up the challenge with his usual fearlessness. He will unquestionably return to Bombay—will he pass the same resolutions? Will Government prosecute Mahatma Gandhi if he does? As men wear Gandhi caps today to display their creed of non-cooperation, so millions will wear signs or uniform to preach their convictions. I feel that Government have furnished the people with a powerful weapon by this prosecution. Many will seek the martyrdom of imprisonment believing they will attain their goal through incorceration. The jails will be flooded. The streets will be full of men preaching the doctrine of non-violent non-cooperation. Whether this will accelerate the advance of Swaraj I know not, but I deeply deplore the folly of embarking upon a policy fraught with serious consequences."

POLITICAL TRIALS AT KARACHI.

(Continued from page 7.)

to-day, when the Ganapati procession had reached half way, when immediately word was sent round and all music, drum beating clapping, shouting and other demonstrations were stopped and the procession ended in deep silence. At a meeting on the maidan Messrs. Kelkar, Paranjpye, Lawate, Abdula Saheb, and others expressed appreciation of the changed attitude of the authorities towards the festival and urged the people of Poona city and cantonment to signalise the events in the coming repression campaign with dignity and peacefulness worthy of the spirit of Non-Cooperation.

FEELING IN RANGOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Sept. 19.

A meeting held at a mosque on Sunday afternoon protested against the Ali Brothers' arrest.

CALM AT AHMEDABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 16.

The news of Ali Brothers' arrest has been received here quietly and the city is peaceful. All mills, bazars and shops are working as usual and everything is normal. As a matter of precaution troops are stationed at several places. The Secretaries of the Khilafat Committee, the President, Prantic Samiti and Ben Ansuya have issued handbills asking the public and mill-workers to make any demonstrations.

Juma prayer was held in the Juma Masjid and passed off without any incident or any reference to the arrest.

AGRA NON-COOPERATORS GAGGED.

FORBIDDEN TO SPEAK ABOUT ALI BROTHERS' ARREST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AGRA, Sept. 19.

Doctors Luxmi Dat, Murari Lal, Mr. Yaqub Ali and ten other Non-Cooperators have been served with notice under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, by the District Magistrate, Agra, forbidding them from holding, organising or taking part in any meeting convened to protest against the prosecution of the Ali Brothers and others throughout the Agra District for one month. They have also been prohibited from making speeches on this subject during the same period.

ARREST OF CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GAUHATI, Sept. 19.

Four Congress volunteers while engaged in picketing work near the foreign piece-goods shops at Sarbhog, were arrested yesterday and sent up for trial.

DEATH OF AN M. L. A.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 19.

Raja Shivanandan Prasad Sinha of Monzhyr, Member, Legislative Assembly, died of blood poison to-day in Simla after a short illness.

CALCUTTA MARWARIS' RESOLVE RE-FOREIGN CLOTH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 19.

At a joint conference of the Marwari Chamber of Commerce and Marwari Association it was decided to extend the time-limit fixed in the previous resolution of their Chamber to the end of February next. During this period they decided not to sell or purchase foreign piece-goods amongst themselves or from importers. They sent their representatives who met Mr. Jamnalal Bazaz of the Burra Bazar Congress Committee, and, as a result of the conference, it was settled that the Marwari merchants would be allowed to clear their present stock of foreign cloth on the basis of the Chamber's resolution and also decided to withdraw the boycotting of foreign cloth.

THE MOPLAH OUTBREAK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, September 19.

A Calicut message says there was a minor engagement four miles from Manjeri yesterday between a column of 3 platoons of the military and 70 Moplah rebels armed with rifles and swords. The column was proceeding in motor busses and returned fire. The rebel casualties were 10 killed and ours 2 wounded.

KHADI CAMPAIGN & BURNING OF FOREIGN CLOTH.

(Continued from page 6.

run by our countrymen will either have to accommodate the price of their manufactures to the needs of their country, or go out of business. Obviously they will do the former and our objects, materially speaking, will be attained—cloth at reasonable prices for the poor, and, by the boycott of foreign cloth, a stop put upon the drain now exhausting India.

To realize this objective Mahatmaji has set us the following programme:—

(1) Be your own spinners.

(2) Provide for the local weaving of your yarn by hand-loom.

(3) Buy *no* more foreign cloth at all, and as far as possible, for the present, no Indian mill cloth.

(4) Burn all your foreign clothes.

The reasons for the first three clauses must be obvious to all who have thought fully read the forgoing section. We now come to the much debated question of burning.

II.

There seem to be two thoughts uppermost in the minds of those who object to this course. The first is that such an act would be *needless destruction*, and as such almost sinful. According to the second it is a sin to destroy that which could be used to clothe the poor and naked.

Our reply is, first, the destruction is neither needless nor a waste of the clothes, and secondly that we are in fact measure burning them *for the sake of* those who are poor and naked in order that they may be clothed.

What is meant by the *waste* of an article? Does it not imply the failure to make the best use of it? An article of value is lost to an individual or acountry, if, when disposing of it, a proper equivalent is not received in exchange. The most profitable barter is that by which the highest possible return is secured by the person disposing of his commodities. We in India have a commodity to dispose of—our clothing made of foreign cloth. In disposing of it we must consider the way in which we may obtain the highest value in exchange, both for ourselves and for the country. To the extent that we fail in securing the highest return, we rob ourselves and waste the cloth. It is therefore our solemn responsibility to see that the best use is made of it.

What is the immediate object of the whole Khaddi movement? Is it not *first* to save India from economic ruin by removing the drain upon her resources involved in the purchase of foreign-made cloth, and *secondly* to secure the possibility of Indian-made cloth so cheap that none of India's poor will need to go naked? Our charkas, hand-looms, and khaddi clothing are all of them means by which we hope to attain these ends. We also feel that the foreign-manufactured clothes which we are discarding must be made to do their part in attaining this great object.

How gladly would we give them to the poor if our consciences would permit us to do so! Many of us have loved them and served them all our lives, some of us have suffered for them. Surely no one has felt with them, or endured for them, more than Mahatmaji.

Yet before we give these clothes made from foreign cloth to our poor and naked brothers and sisters—the victims of the present economic situation—we must first consider whether by so doing we serve them best. If we clothe them in these articles they will undoubtedly profit to a certain extent; they will cease to be naked for a few months—may even be enabled to pass the winter without suffering from cold. But what then? They will be naked again, even as they are now. The problem of their poverty will not have been touched; their capacity to clothe themselves will not have been one whitehhanced.

This would, to be sure, be some slight, though entirely impermanent value that we might secure by such a use of our discarded foreign cloth, and we all of us would undoubtedly find it much more pleasant than the ordeal of consigning to the flames articles which we have valued not only by reason of what they cost us but more particularly in many cases because of associations that have made them dear. The idea is tempting, but we must remember that through this khaddi movement we have set ourselves the task of bringing cotton cloth to prices within the reach of the poor. *We are working to cover their nakedness, but to do it in such a manner that they will need to be naked no longer.* It is therefore our duty, before giving them the cast-off clothing which wil only temporarily relieve them, to consider whether it cannot be so applied as to assist in destroying the very roots of that poverty from which their nakedness results. If it can be made instrumental for *this* it will have been better employed than in being utilized for purposes of purely temporary assistence.

Mahatmaji is convinced that it *can* be better used and claims that the best use we can make of it, both for the poor themselves and for India, is to burn it. Let us now consider some of his reasons.

The reader will recall that in a preceding essay I pointed out the psychological significance of Mahatmaji's activities and of his modus operandi in preparing India for Swarajya. I drew attention to the fact that sometimes through one channel sometimes through another, he has been seeking to break through the shell of lithargic inertia and moral sloth, long years of subservience, that he may come to grips with the soul of India and kindle within it the flame of a new asparation. He has sought always to bring Swarajya to the birth within the soul of the people to make them think and feel as free men and women. He knows well that if they become free in spirit nothing on earth can prevent them from realizing Cwarajya objectively. Every step he has taken in his campaign of Non-Cooperation, every injunction he has given to his followers, has had this object in view, and each has added to the ranks of the Non-Cooperators another group of men awakened and strengthened by the sacrifice of personal interest. Mahatmaji has progressed with his finger on the pulse of India, and to those who have attentively studied his activities during the last year, each one is pregnant with significence. If any one in India knows what he is doing to-day, it is this great leader who is not working to superimpose Swarajya from without, but to call it into being from within.

Yat the task he set himself was fearfully difficult. The demoralized spirit of the nation, long unused to heroic effort, systematically trained to depend upon others in the face of an emergency rather than to trust to its own resource and initiative, had come to shrink instinctively from exertion, to avoid pain to take the easiest path, unconsciously recoiling from any thought of effort or personal sacrifice. It had become, as it were, like Gyan and Vairag in the Bhagwat, when Narad found them starving, insensible and importent.

Narad's first efforts resulted in their merely waking up, yawning and falling asleep again but he persisted until he found a way to restore them to life and youth. In a sense Mahatmaji has been confronted with a similar task. First he has had to arouse in the drowsing soul of the Indian possible of attainment the new born aspiration of their position, then to awaken within it the spirit of determination, of self-confidence, of agressive patriotism. He knows well that ere these qualities are possible of attainment the new born asparation of the race must pass through the fire of self-purification by *sacrifice*.

This stage has at last been reached. As a result of the titanic efforts of the last eighteen months and more, the soul of India lashed into wakefulness, torn by new emotions, is seeking to find an expression for the asparations astir within it. Left to itself, there is little doubt that these new longings would carry it, like some rudderless vessel, into those uncharted and perilous sees where stormy currents of disorder and violent emotion lead on to disaster and chaos. Undoubtedly it is a time fraught with danger—one when the clear eye and the firm hand of a great leader is necessary if we would arrive safely at our destination.

All times of great opportunity are also times of danger. Is a child brought to the birth without peril to her who gives it life? No mother can know the joy of a little one upon her breast until she has consented to tread the path of danger and pain and self-sacrifice that it may win to life. In the same way this awakening of the soul of India is in a sense a new birth and we may not hope to escape either its pangs or its perils. There must be suffering, their must be self-sacrifice before it becomes possible.

The peril to India lies in the very strength of those new emotions which are the earnest of her new life. Unless they are made pure and brought under control, they will destroy, not save, her. Yet it is upon their very strength that her salvatio depends. To strengthen them and at the same time to purify them is the task before those who have devoted themselves to the salvation of the soul of India.

Through all those appeals which Mahatmaji has been making since the initiation of the Non-Cooperation Movement we can see his purpose slowly emerging. Through his call, sometimes to students, sometimes to lawyers, sometimes to men of business, we see him seeking to gather about him for the service of Bharatmata a nucleus of men and women who shall have, in one way or another, surrendered their personal interests at the call of the spirit. This has been accomplished and throughout the length and breadth of India those are to be found who, setting personal ambition and love of case aside, are prepared to suffer loss of property, imprisonment and even death for the national regeneration. This was the first essential step.

And what is the next? The vision of Mahatmaji is not confined to the spiritual regeneration of a few Indians; he is calling All-India to the new-life—that life where a free-souled India will express itself in political, economic and social regeneration. His appeal is not to the chosen few but to every man and woman and child in whom the new life has begun to stir. Each Indian must awake, arise, and prepare to suffer that the soul of India may be free. But there are untold thousands throughout the country who have heard the call, have been intensely moved by it, yet have hitherto been unable to bring themselves to the point where asparation is translated into action. They can cry "Mahatma Gandhi ji ki jai" with real enthusiasm, they can throng processions in his honour; they can shower flowers upon him as he passes beneath their windows; they can bow at his feet or wear a Gandhi Cap; but they have not yet learned to force themselves to any action which *hurts* them for the sake of their newly awakened emotions. They have not yet learned to *suffer* for their ideal. They have not been baptized by self-sacrifice—by *tapasya* into the Spiritual Swarajya which Mahatmaji is building up in the heart of India. And for this reason they are useless; they stand in the way of India's salvation. It is from the ranks of these who, roused in spirit, have nevertheless not yet tread the path of renunciation that those acts are born which dishonour and hinder the great work.

Mahatmaji's injunction to burn the clothing made of foreign cloth is to all of us, but for these multitudes it is both a test and an invitation. It is as though he said to them, "You have shouted in my honour, you have worn my badge, you have sung and talked of Swarajya; are you prepared to sacrifice your feelings—to do that from which you *shrink* when I tell you it is for the sake of Swarajya? Are you prepared to demonstrate your willingness to take the harder steps to which I must shortly call you by violently going against your natural inclinations in this matter? You value your "respectible" clothes of foreign cloth, both because of the money you have paid for them and because, in that atmosphere of false standards which we wish to destroy, they mark your position. Though it hurts you to do it, are you prepared to prove your self in earnest by putting them with your own hands upon the fire? Your wife has attended the Ladies' Meetings when I visited your city; possibly my picture hangs upon the wall of her room; she with you has acclaimed me as a leader—a Guru in the struggle for Swarajya. Will she accept the test which I have set before her? In olden times the women of India, for the sake of an ideal, mounted their husband's funeral-pire. Will she, for the sake of Swarajya, place the silk saris and delicate Muslins so dear to her heart on the fire when I tell her that I demand it for India's sake?"

"If you are both prepared to obey—to take this step so abhorent to you, consciously doing violence to your inclinations, consecrating the distress which this act will cause you to your country, accepting it as the expression of your solemn determination to sacrifice your ease and personal interests for the sake of your Motherland; then this act of self-denial—of tapasya—will be the door by which you will enter into the Swarajya of the Spirit, which you must attain if India is to be free."

"Do not think that in asking you for the destruction of these things I am asking you to *waste* them. On the contrary I am asking you to purchase with them *a new heart for the service of India.* I am asking you to burn them that you may clothe your spirit in the fire of a new-born consecration to the cause of India. I ask you to sacrifice yourself by this act that you may be born anew. By means of this cloth would I purchase your souls for the India of the Future."

I recognize, of course, that not all those who do as Mahatmaji has enjoined will fully understaud the significence of their action. It may be confidently asserted, however, that the persons or families who faithfully or fully carry out his injunction will perform an act of very genuine self-sacrifice. The act will be for them one of very real tapasya for the sake of an ideal and no matter how indistinctly they understand its implications, it cannot fail to profoundly affect their psychology. After taking such a step they will be no longer theoretical adherents to the cause of Swarajya. They will have become the stuff of which Swarajya is created. The impression produced upon the minds of the vast majority of them will be such that they will never again willingly purchase foreign cloth, and, which is still more important, they will be far better prepared for the next act of self-sacrifice which the cause of Swarajya may demand of them.

Surely this is of far more value than clothing the naked for a few short months for, as I have pointed out, that course would mean a purely temporary alleviation of the needs of India's poverty-stricken. It would in no sense affect the root of the evil, and to the extent that it stood in the way of a utilization of the cloth for securing an attitude of mind which would lead the public to a permanent boycott of foreign cloth, the gift to them of our cast off clothing would be a positive wrong to the recipients.

The psychological value of this act of burning to the cause of Swarajya will be immense if large numbers can be pursuaded to do it without reservation, and I feel that it would be a sinful waste of these foreign clothes not to utilize them for this highest good. The vital necessity is to produce a state of mind in India which will result in the permanent reduction of the price of cloth. If this can be accomplished we shall have clothed the naked in a far truer sense than by giving them what we cast aside now and thereby letting the opportunity to modify the whole outlook of the public, of which it may be made the instrument, slip through our hands.

It may well be that as a result of the boycott of foreign cloth and of the drastic policy that Mahatmaji is pursuing, the prices of cotton goods will temporarily increase, it is probable that for a time there will be an increase of nakedness among the poor. Yet they must be prepared to face these hardships for the time, if by doing so they help to hasten those days when cheap clothing and better conditions result from our economic independence. After all, not only these poor, but many of us who are not poor must be prepared to suffer many things in order to bring that longed—for consummation. We must not approach the problem of India's sufferings like the ignorant mother who refuses to let the surgeon save the life of her child for fear of his hurting it in the process.

Let us, therefore, out of love for the poor, and from the desire to see them clothed properly—yes, and fed also—leave them a little longer destitute of clothing. For their sakes we are in duty bound not to let this wonderful opportunity slip through our hands of utilizing our clothing made of foreign cloth for the building up of moral strength and spirit of self-sacrifice in the soul of awakening India. Of all things most necessary at this juncture is that we should not do or say anything which will weaken the impetus of the national awakening, or weaken the hands of him who has been so largely instrumental in bringing it about. Let us keep ever before us the fact that the erstwhile slumbering masses of India are waking to life at the call of Mahatmaji, and that we are doing a disservice to the country to the extent that we encourage any line of action that will weaken his influence over them.

I shall close this attempt to explain the inwardness of the Non-Co-operation movement, as it interprets itself to me, with a quotation from a letter recently written by the French Philosopher Monsieur Richard to a friend upon the same subject. He says:—

"I know you are distressed with the burning of foreign clothes, as directed by Mr. Gandhi, and his explanation does not satisfy you, for a Karma Deva is never able to explain well what he is doing. But consider that by these bonfires material goods are being transmitted into Dynamic moral forces for the nation's awakening, just as material food in ourselves is transformed into vital and mental forces for our work and our progress. Destruction of clothes is not to be regretted more than consumption—combustion of beautiful plants and fruits for the sake of a higher ideal life. Let the spiritual body of the nation be fed by this sacrificial holocaust. The thing you can ask for the poor from those who are now clothing themselves at a cheaper price with khadi, is that with each dress that they purchase for themselves they buy also one for a pauper. In this way the poor will be clothed, and the root of poverty burned out with the foreign importation—invasion of clothes. These foreign fabrics are the Winding-Sheet of the Nation. When Lazarus resuscitates, when the nation rises from the dead, his shroud has to be burned."

REPRESSIVE LAWS.

COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

RETENTION OF SEDITIONS MEETINGS ACT URGED!

SIMLA, Sept. 20.

A "Gazette of India Extraordinary" issued this morning publishes the report of the Repressive Laws Committee, which is stated to be unanimous. The Committee recommend the repeal of all the Statutes included in the terms of reference, with a reservation as to the Bengal Regulation III of 1818 and the corresponding regulations of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, but the Committe advise that the repeal of the Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act 1911 and Part II of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908 should be deferred for the present.

The Committee say "their retention is necessary in view of recent occurrences and possible developments which we cannot but regard with the gravest apprehension."

REPATRIATION OF RUSSIAN REFUGEES.

STEAMER HELD UP.

LONDON, Sept. 18;
Recd. 9 a.m., Sept. 20.

Marseilles.—The steamer Burgmeister Melle, which is repatriating to Odessa several hundreds of Russian refugees whom Brazil refused to receive as immigrants, is held up in the Ajaccio harbour, the crew refusing to sail until the steamer is thoroughly searched for arms. Military guard will be placed on board. The sailors fear that the refugees, who are terrified at the prospect of returning to Russia, may seize the arms.

RUBBER MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 19.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Sept. 20.

Alma Baker, planter of Malay States, in a letter to the newspaper "Financier" argues in favour of placing no restriction on the output of rubber. He advocates the pooling of reserves by the plantation companies with a view to buying surplus rubber for sale on "long period terms" to countries which are unable to purchase owing to adverse exchange.

MAULANA MAHOMED ALI AT KARACHI.

TRIAL TO COMMENCE ON MONDAY NEXT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Sept. 20.

Maulana Mahomed Ali has been brought to Karachi to-day. The trial of the Ali Brothers and others in connection with the Karachi Khilafat Conference will begin at Khalikdina Hall on Monday next. A limited number of tickets will be issued to the public for attending the trial.

Professor Vaswani and Seth Haji Abdulla Haroon were permitted to interview the Ali Brothers, Dr. Kitchlew, Shri Shankaracharya and Pir Ghulam Mujahid on condition that they would not publish the interview in the press.

Commenting on the Ali Brothers' trial, the "New Times" asks people to cast aside all counsels of fear or violence and make the Swadeshi and foreign cloth boycott campaign successful. It adds, "repression, if accepted with the strength of the moral ideal, will, we are sure, do good to the people. It will show what Government is yet reluctant to confess, that it cannot govern by force. For Government to govern well must have the people's goodwill and goodwill is not forced."

KHULNA FAMINE.

MORE HELP NEEDED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KHULNA, September 20.

Messrs Birla Brothers, Calcutta, have paid rupees 7000 to the Khulna famine relief fund. Sir P. C. Roy returned yesterday from his third inspection tour in the famine area. He reports that more help is urgently needed as the number of sufferers is daily increasing and the amount of dole must be increased (each adult will now get 2½ seers rice weekly).

Mr. Edward Walker of the Salvation Army left for the interior on Wednesday accompanied by the relief committee volunteers. The workers report that the recipients of doles cannot come out for want of cloth. At a meeting of the Relief Committee, Khulna, resolutions were adopted thanking the generous public of Bombay for their kind assistance to Mr. Nagendranath Sen, Bombay.

His Royal Highness will probably lay the foundation stone of the proposed Medical College at Patna. (A. P.)

The 42nd Deolali Regiment, a pre-war battalion, has been disbanded. (A. P.)

OUR FALLEN SISTERS.

BY M. K. GANDHI.

The first occasion I had of meeting those women who earn their livelihood out of their shame was at Coconada in the Andhra province. There it was a few moments' interview with only half a dozen of them. The second occasion was at Barisal. Over one hundred of them met by appointment. They had sent a letter in advance, asking for an interview and telling me that they had become members of the Congress and subscribed to the Tilak Swaraj Fund, but could not understand my advice not to seek office in the various Congress Committees. They wound up by saying, that they wished to seek my advice as to their future welfare. The gentleman who handed me the letter did so with great hesitation, not knowing whether I would be offended or pleased with the receipt of the letter. I put him at ease by assuring him, that it was my duty to serve these sisters if I could in any way.

For me the two hours I passed with those sisters is a treasured memory. They told me that they were over 350 in the midst of a population of about 20,000 men, women and children. They represent the shame of the men of Barisal, and the sooner Barisal gets rid if it, the better for its great name. And what is true of Barisal is true, I fear, of every city. I mention Barisal, therefore, as an illustration. The credit of having thought of serving these sisters belongs to some young men of Barisal. Let me hope that Brisal will soon be able to claim the credit, too, of having eradicated the evil.

Of all the evils for which man has made himself responsible, none is so degrading, so shocking or so brutal as his abuse of the better half of humanity to us, the female sex, not the weaker sex. It is the nobler of the two, for it is even to-day the embodiment of sacrifice, silent suffering, humility, faith and knowledge. A woman's intuition has often proved truer than man's arrogant assumption of superior knowledge. There method in putting Sita before Rama and Radhe before Krishna. Let us not delude ourselves into the belief, that this gambling in vice has a place in our evolution because is is rampant and in some case even State-regulated in civilized Europe. Let us not also perpetuate the vice on the strength of Indian precedents. We should cease to grow the moment we cease to discriminate between virtue and vice, and slavishly copy the past which we do not fully know. We are proud heirs to all that was noblest and best in the bygone age. We must not dishonour our heritage by multiplying past errors. In a self-respecting India, is not every woman's virtue as much every man's concern as his own sister's? Swaraj means ability to regard every inhabitant of India as our own brother or sister.

And so, as a man I hung my head in shame before these hundred sisters. Some were elderly, most were between twenty and thirty, and two or three were girls below twelve. Between them all, they told me, they had six girls and four boys, the eldest of whom was married to one of their own class. The girls were to be brought up to the same life as themselves, unless something else was [illegible]. That these women should have considered their lot to be beyond repair, was like a stab in the living flesh. And yet they were intelligent and modest. Their talk was dignified, their answers were clean and straight. And for the moment their determination was as firm as that of any Satyagrahi. Eleven of them promised to give up their present life and take to spinning and weaving from the following day, if they received a helping hand. The others said they would take time to think, for they did not wish to deceive me.

Here is work for the citizens of Barisal. Here is work for all true servants of India, men as well as women. If there are 350 unhappy sisters in a population of 20,000, there may be 52,50,000 in all India. But I flatter myself with the belief that four-fifths of the population of India, which live in the villages and are purely agricultural, are not touched by the vice. The lowest figure for all India would therefore be 30,50,000 women living on the sale of their own honour. Before these unfortunate sisters could be weaned from their degradation, two conditions have to be fulfilled. We men must learn to control our passions, and these women should be found a calling that would enable them to earn an honourable living. The movement of non co-operation is nothing if it does not purify us and restrain our evil passions. And there is no occupation but spinning and weaving which all can take up without overcrowding. These sisters, the vast majority of them need not think of marriage. They agreed that they could not. They must therefore become the true *Sannyasinis* of India. Having no cares of life but they can of service, spin and weave to their heart's content. One million fifty thousand women diligently weaving every day for eight hours means [illegible] of rupees per day for an impoverished India. These sisters told me they earned as much as two rupees per day. But then they admitted, that they had many things needed to pander to man's lust which they could discard when they took to spinning and weaving, reverting to a natural life. By the time I had finished with my interviews, they knew without my telling them, why they could not be office-bearers in Congress Committees if they did not give up their sinfulness. None could officiate at the altar of Swaraj, who did not approach it with pure hands and a pure heart.—"Young India."

"DESHABHAKTAN" SEDITION CASE.

JOINT-EDITOR SENTENCED.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Sept. 19.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate passed orders today convicting Mr. V. V. S. Iyer, Joint-Editor of "Deshabaktan" (a Tamil daily), of sedition in connection with the publication of an article headed "Repression". Accused was sentenced to nine months.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

ALI BROTHERS' ARRESTS.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 19.

The Council of State met again to-day transact official business, which consisted of four Bills. The attendance of members was fair, but the visitors' gallery was practically deserted.

Mr. Cook, replying to Raja Moti Chand, detailed the steps taken by Government to train Indians for appointments in the Royal Indian Marine, including the Engineering establishment.

The Hon. Mr. Bray, replying in the absence of the Commander-in-Chief to the Hon. Mr. Bhurgri, said the proposals for the reconstitution of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, were under consideration. These proposals include the training of officers, which heretofore had not been attempted in peace. The scheme provides for the admission of Indian as well as European officers on the same conditions.

After questions Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy asked for leave to move for the adjournment of the House to consider the arrest of the Ali Brothers and others and the policy of Government in the matter of political arrests of this nature.

The Hon. Mr. Bhurgri pointed out that the cases of the Ali Brothers and others were *sub judice* and asked if, in such circumstances, leave to move the House for adjournment was in order.

Mr. Craik:—The Government of Bombay have decided to prosecute seven persons in all under sections 120 (B) and 505 of the Indian Penal Code. The prosecution has been launched in respect of support given by these persons to a resolution passed at the Karachi Khilafat Conference.

President:—Order, order. The question is if these persons had been arrested by an order of Magistrate, that is in the ordinary process of law, or by any special act.

The Hon. Mr. Craik:—Four persons have been arrested namely, Messrs. Mahomed Ali, Shaukat Ali, Dr. Kitchlew and Pir Gulam Mujeedid. The fifth is already in jail on another charge. Mr. Mahomed Ali was arrested by an order of the Government of Madras under the security section of the Criminal Procedure Code and was detained at the place where he was arrested pending the arrival of a police officer who held a warrant for his arrest issued by the Magistrate of Karachi. That police officer has now arrived and consequently Mr. Mahomed Ali was taken in custody. Dr. Kitchlew was arrested in Simla on a warrant from the Magistrate of Karachi. Mr. Shaukat Ali was arrested in Bombay, presumably also by an order of the Magistrate of Karachi. There is, therefore, no question of exercising any executive action and the prosecution is not under the Defence of India Act, Regulation 3, or any other special Act.

President:—The point was whether the arrests have been made in the ordinary course of law. I understand from the Hon. Member that is so.

Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy:—Now it is perfectly clear that the arrests are under the ordinary law. I would not therefore press my motion and I beg to withdraw it. The motion was withdrawn.

WARNING BEFORE FIRING.

The Hon. Mr. Craik, Home Secretary, moved recommending to the Legislative Assembly that the Bill further to amend the Criminal Procedure and Court Fees Act be referred to a joint committee of this Council and of the Legislative Assembly and that the joint committee do consist of twelve members. The motion was agreed to without discussion.

Mr. Craik next moved for consideration of the Bill to provide that when firearms are used for the purpose of dispersing an assembly preliminary warning shall, in certain circumstances, be given. He said that it was impossible to define in the Bill that warning should be given in all cases and in all circumstances because there might be circumstances when it would be physically impossible for the officer to give warning. It might be that the forces might, at the moment, be in actual conflict with the crowd. Government had, therefore, framed an operative clause of the Bill by the expression, "By such means as may be available at the moment."

Syed Raza Ali pointed out that subsection two of section 130 already covered the object proposed in the Bill and, as the letter of the law was there what was wanted was that the spirit thereof should be fully carried out. There was, therefore, no necessity for amendment of the law except it be to make the intentions of the legislature quite clear. Though far from enthusiastic in giving a favourable note to the amendment, it was not right to oppose the amendment.

Sir Umar Hayat Khan said that if the crowd was unarmed it was necessary to give notice, but if they were armed with firearms and sticks etc., then there should be no question of giving notice.

Mr. Craik:—We are merely giving statutory effect to what is at present an executive order. I hope the Hon. Syed Raza Ali understands that point.

The Hon. Raza Ali:—Unfortunately, I do (Laughter).

Proceeding, Mr. Craik observed that subsection 2 of section 130 did not cover all the cases of firing and so it was necessary to amend the existing law.

AN AMENDMENT.

After Sirdar Jogendra Singh had spoken, the Raja of Digapathia moved an amendment to the Bill to the effect that instead of the word "Warning" the words "Reasonable warning" be substituted.

Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy objected to the amendment as in his opinion it would cause a lot of complication in the interpretation of the word "reasonable", which was a very wide term.

Dewan Bahadur Ramabhadra Naidu opposed the amendment.

Sir Umar Hayat Khan supported the amendment on the ground that everything ought to be according to reason.

Sir B. C. Mitter further supported the amendment.

Mr. Craik did not accept the amendment because it would involve complication.

After further discussion the amendment of the Raja of Digapathia was pressed to division and lost, fifteen voting for and twenty-two voting against and some being neutral. Eventually the Bill was passed.

The Cattle Trespass Act Amendment Bill was passed without discussion.

The Hon. Mr. Craik next moved for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Criminal Procedure Code by providing for the issue of Courts in British India of commissions for the examination of witnesses to such Courts of Princes and Chiefs in India as are notified in this behalf, and for the execution by Courts in British India of commissions issued by such Courts. He said that although in practice the Political Agents were now issuing commissions to Durbar Courts, there was no statutory, authorisation and in order that Darbar Courts might not refuse to execute commissions this amendment was introduced. The change had been accepted by the committee of Princes and practically all the Darbars of the Indian States had accepted it. The Bill was introduced without discussion and the Council adjourned till Thursday the 22nd.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

LAW RELATING TO INCOME AND SUPER TAX.

(Associated Press.)

Simla, Sept. 19

The Home Member announced the Government business for the 22nd September. The President then informed the House that he had received 4 nominations, namely, of Mir Asad Ali, Dr. H. S. Gour, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy and Mr. J. N. Majumdar, for the Deputy Presidentship and that on the 21st, after question time, the election would take place for the post.

Mr. A. C. Chatterjee then presented the report of the joint committee on the Bill further to amend the Indian Electricity Act.

On the motion of Mr. C. A. Innes the House passed a Bill to amend the Carriers' Act. This Bill was introduced on the 5th instant.

CUSTOMS DUTY ON LAC.

Mr. Innes moved that a Bill to provide or the levy of Customs Duty on lac exported from British India be taken into consideration.

To this motion Mr. Kamath moved an amendment that the Bill be referred to a select committee on the ground of several objectionable provisions of the Bill.

Mr. Venkatapathi Raju supported Mr. Kamath, pointing out that Government should not abrogate its functions and hand them over to the Lac Association.

Mr. E. L. Price opposed the motion for reference of the Bill to a select committee, observing that Government's plan was eminently sensible and reasonable.

Mr. Majumdar said there was no urgency for the passing of the Bill and it would be wise to refer it to a select committee.

Mr. Innes, on behalf of Government, expressed readiness to refer the matter to the proposed committee provided the legislation was carried through during the present session. He however pointed out that the criticisms of the previous speakers were not justified. The Lac Association would be managed by a committee representing every trade concerned in the lac industry. The disposal of proceeds from the cess on lac was to be done exactly on the lines of the Tea Cess Act.

Mr. Kamath's amendment was put to the House and carried. Mr. Kamath, however, expressed his inability to give the names of the members of the select committee as he had not yet got their consent because he did not think that his amendment would be carried (Laughter).

Mr. Price raised a point of order and said surely then the Hon. Mr. Kamath's amendment was not in order.

The President ruled that under the rules the decision of the House in favour of the amendment was out of order.

Mr. Kamath's amendment was thus rejected.

Mr. Innes' motion that the Bill be taken into consideration was carried by 37 votes against 34. Mr. Agnihotri's amendment to limit the scope of the Bill to five years was supported by Mr. Price, but Mr. Agnihotri withdrew his amendment on the request of Mr. Innes to allow Mr. Rangachari to move a similar amendment.

Mr. Rangachari's amendment that only with the previous consent of the Assembly the Bill be extended for a further period was carried. The Bill thus amended was then passed.

INCOME AND SUPERTAX.

Mr. Hailey moved for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Income-tax and Super-tax. This Bill, which is designed to take the place of the Indian Incometax Act 1918, and the Indian Super-tax Act 1920, is based on the report of a committee appointed to make recommendations for the amendment of these Acts, more particularly, regarding the assessment of mercantile profits. The report of the committee was published for general information on 28th July, 1921. The Bill deals merely with the basis, methods and machinery of assessment. The rates at which Incometax and Super-tax will be charged will be determined by the annual Finance Acts and the schedules in the present Acts have therefore been omitted from this Bill. The Bill is a purely administrative measure, the provisions of which will be set in motion by the passing of the annual Finance Bill. The Bill, said Mr. Hailey, laid down no taxes and rates, it was merely a Bill of procedure. He could not now, for want of time point out at length the constitutional effects of the changes of the provisions of the Bill and proposed to explain them at length when asking for leave to refer the Bill to a select committee. He, however, undertook that the Bill would be given the widest possible circulation throughout the country in order to enable the Assembly to arm itself with the view of the country. The Bill would be taken into consideration at the next December session in Delhi.

The House allowed Mr. Hailey to introduce his Bill.

Dr. H. E. Gour moved for leave for the introduction of his Bill further to amend the Indian Contract Act of 1872. This Bill intends to provide statutory prohibition of transactions held void in England on the ground of champerty (?) and maintenance, which are even punishable there as indictable offences. Dr. Gour was allowed to introduce his Bill.

The secretary of the Assembly then read a message from the Secretary to the Council of State once more asking for the concurrence of the Assembly to a joint committee of 12 members on the Bill to amend the Cr. P. C. 1898, and the Court Fees Act 1870.

The Assembly adjourned at 1-30 p.m. till to-morrow.

LUCKNOW RESOLVES TO WELCOME THE PRINCE.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Sept. 19.

At a meeting held to consider the steps to be taken in connection with H. R. H. the Prince of Wales visit a resolution was passed expressing unanimous opinion to accord welcome and fitting reception to H. R. Highness on his visit to Lucknow and appointing a committee to collect subscriptions.

Lt.-Col. Faunthorpe, Commissioner for Lucknow Division, who presided intimated that it should be distinctly understood that there should be no official pressure for contribution to this fund. He also stated that these subscriptions did not preclude any collections made at a later date for a permanent memorial.

BENGAL AND JUTE EXPORT DUTY

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 19.

With regard to the Bengal Government's deputation to the Viceroy to let Bengal have the jute export duty returned to this province, the "New Empire" learns that the deputation has succeeded in making the Viceroy, Mr. Hailey, and other Government of India financial experts appreciate Bengal's financial troubles and the necessity on the part of the Government of India to render substantial help to Bengal. It appears that the Government of India have made certain proposals in this connection which will be considered at a joint meeting of the Executive Council Members and Ministers at Darjeeling to-morrow. After a full consideration of the proposal the Bengal Government delegates will again confer with the Government of India at an early date. It is however certain that the Government of India have made up their mind to give some financial assistance to Bengal.

BEWARE OF TRAITORS.

(From a Correspondent.)

BEZVADA, Sept. 20.

Since unscrupulous traders are exporting to and selling in Bombay mill-made and mixed clothes under the cover of bogus Congress seals and certificates as pure Khadder, the President of the Congress Committee, interviewed, states that his Committee Officially Certified only 553 pieces of goods of Messrs. Sharadchandra and Coy. of Bombay, and none else up till now.

I am informed that the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee would take up the question of the supply of pure Khaddar shortly at the ensuing meeting at Berhampore.

RHODES' SCHOLARSHIPS AND INDIA

A correspondent writes:—

Before the allocation of Rhodes' Scholarships to the different countries of the world, suggestions were made in the papers that India also should be included, but strange it was that they were discounted. Now for the self respect and honour of India, is it advisable to beg for these scholarships.

N.-C.O. PROPAGANDA IN PANCH MAHALS.

(Associated Press.)

GODHRA, Sept. 19.

At a meeting at Jhalod and Dohad on 16th Mr. Dalsukhbhai Shah presiding, Messrs. Sukhdev, and Waman Mukadam addressed the Bhils and other people on non-violence. The objects of the Reform League (anti-non-cooperation League) were explained and they were told how officials were going to put down the popular movement. At night Waman Mukadam addressed a very big mass meeting at Dohad. He exhorted them to keep non-violent and strive hard at the Congress programme. He warned the Imandars for their playing as tools in the hands of officials.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Barrister, will move in the Panch Mahals for 3 days from the 20th.

VOLUNTEERS CONVICTED

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 19.

Out of forty-six volunteers arrested on Friday afternoon eight were discharged by the police, and thirty-eight were tried to-day in the Alipore Jail by the 5th Presidency Magistrate. Accused did not enter defence. All of them were convicted of obstructing the public road. Twelve accused were fined rupees five each or in default, three days' simple imprisonment, twenty-five fined rupees ten each, or in default one week's simple imprisonment, and the remaining one fined rupees twenty or in default, one month's simple imprisonment. Accused refused to pay the fines and were sent to the jail. There was no demonstration outside the jail.

"HAVE PATIENCE."

PT. MOTILAL NEHRU'S APPEAL.

(From Our Correspondent.)

(*Officially Delayed in Transmission.*)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 16.

With reference to the Bombay Government's press note about its decision to prosecute Maulanas Mohamed Ali and Shaukat Ali, Pandit MotilalNehru has issued the following appeal in Urdu, which is being distributed all over Allahabad and which will duly be distributed widely all over the United Provinces:—

Namaste Hindu and Mussulman brothers. Be on your guard. Remember that the most essential part of Non-Cooperation is non-violence. Listen with full control on your head and heart that the Bombay Ali brothers with certain others, whose Government has decided to prosecute the Ali brothers with certain others, whose names have not yet been disclosed, in connection with the resolutions passed by the Khilafat Conference held at Karachi. Maulana Mohamed Ali left Calcutta with Mahatma Gandhi on 15th September for Mahatma Gandhi on 18th September for Madras. On the way he seems to have been detained at Waltair by order of the Government. Today the Associated Press has wired the decision of the Bombay Government referred to above. Both the Maulanas have probably been already arrested or are about to be. This is not an event for which the Maulanas were unprepared. There is, therefore, no occasion for any heat or anger. We should take it that an important stage on the road to the redress of the Khilafat and Punjab wrongs and attainment of Swaraj has been reached. It is up to us now to think of further stages on the same road. What are those stages? This will soon be determined for you by the leaders of the Khilafat and Congress movements. Meanwhile, it is your duty to see that no excess or use of violence or force of any kind takes place and the work already in hand is pushed on with redoubled energy and finished before 30th September. The message of the arrest of the Ali brothers to all India is that they should continue the work on which the Brothers were engaged at the time of the arrest. Every person should consider it sinful (*Haram*) to have even a shred of Bideshi cloth on his person. This has a double advantage. Big blazes of Bideshi cloth will symbolize the fire burning in your hearts and at the same time help the cause of Swadeshi on which as Mahatma Gandhi has declared, depends the attainment of Swaraj. With Swaraj are interwoven the permanence of the Khilafat and redress of Punjab Wrongs. Your victory lies in this that there should not be even a trace of violence anywhere. You should, like a disciplined and brave army, advance not a step without the orders of your officers. Be therefore on your guard, brothers; permit no hasty action in anger. Have patience a little while longer. Victory is near.

Your sincere well-wisher,
MOTILAL NEHRU."

BOMBAY GOVT'S POLICY CONDEMNED.

PUBLIC MEETING AT SHOLAPUR.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SHOLAPUR, Sept. 17.

A public meeting under the presidentship of Moulvi Fasihuzzeman, national Muslim University, was held today at the Juma Masjid. The following resolution, being moved by Dr. Deshmukh and supported by Mr. Abdulkazua, Moulvi Mohamed Kasim Ali and Dr. Khotikar, was unanimously passed:—

"This meeting of the citizens of Sholapur condemns the repressive policy of Government in pursuance of which the Ali brothers are reported to have been arrested and calls upon the public to carry on the non-violent non-cooperation movement with added vigour in the interest of Swarajya and Khilafat."

At the close of the meeting, Sheikh Ahamed Saddla Chanderky, a clerk in the District Court announced his resignation from the Government service as a protest against the Ali Brothers' arrest.

FEELING IN AMRITSAR.

EFFORTS TO KEEP THE PEOPLE QUIET.

(From a Correspondent.)

(*Officially Delayed in Transmission.*)

AMRITSAR, Sept. 16.

The news of Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew's arrest at Simla under orders of the Bombay Government, especially so soon after the prohibition of public speaking imposed on him by the Punjab Government had been cancelled, has cast general gloom. It is the one subject of talk everywhere in the bazars, on the shops and in houses. As soon as the report spread the secretaries of the District Congress Committee put up large posters and announced a public meeting of protest to be held at Jallianwalla Bagh in the evening. Hearing that the news had become public property, the District Officer lost no time in calling a meeting of leading citizens, including Municipal Councillors and several public men, to make arrangements for the prevention of disturbances. Speeches were made by himself and Drs. Satyapal and Mohammad Bashir and Mr. Kesho Ram, District Officer, was told that the people having adopted non-violent non-cooperation there was no risk of trouble, but that he should ensure that no cause of excitement was furnished at this juncture by any subordinate official or the police, which the District Officer expressed his willingness to prevent.

Mr. J. G. D. Drake will officiate as Secretary, Industries Department, vice Mr. A. C. Chatterjee proceeding to Geneva. (A. P.)

Opinions of the Day.

The Ali Brothers' Arrest.

The "Independent":—The long pronounced threat has been executed, but its coming has strengthened us. The period of consolidation and construction is nearly over, and it was high time that things moved forward with a rush. The strain of the silent months and their hard discipline of being faithful in small things were making the nation and the mass of workers weary. They are badly in need of a stirring battle-cry, of a definite fact round which to rally, in whose name to concentrate the swift energies of the numbered weeks that lie between us and Swaraj. The hour was clamant for a deed, a tangible, concrete thing. For a little while we thought that Angora would be the magic word; for a little while also, we thought that the challenge will be embodied in the proscribed Fatwas, but the time passed them by, because the future was making towards this crowning challenge to India and Islam. The possibilities of India's answer to the challenge are almost infinite. The Revolution which comes over the spirit of men in a night, the conversion that shakes a nation's soul in the face of tragic need are in the atmosphere to-day. We repeat that there is a deep sense of relief.

Travesty of Logic.

The "Bengalee":—The Burma Government has extended the connotation of the term "Government Servant" to include even the wives of those who serve under the Government. The fiat has gone forth that both Government servants and their wives should regard themselves as having the halter round their necks. It is not a little surprising that the Government intends to exercise its authority over those who have the misfortune of having married Government servants. We ask, what right has the Government to cast the iron of its control over the action of the wives of its servants? It is the travesty of all logic that because the husband is in service, therefore his wife also is under servitude.

Seditious Prosecutions.

The "Tribune":—As Lala Lajpat Rai points out, every one of the leaders of the Non-Cooperation movement has a large number of speeches or articles or both to his credit, and it is perfectly certain that not one of them will disown the authorship of anything that he has either spoken or written. Further in all probability not one of them will defend himself if the charge brought against him is one of sedition. In the circumstances the introduction of anything into the evidence that was either untrue or doubtfully true would be as unfair as it would be unnecessary and uncalled for. In fact if the view of sedition that has hitherto been accepted in this country were to pass muster, then in all these cases conviction may be said to be a foregone conclusion, and it would be both economical and consistent with the true dignity of the Court as well as of the parties concerned if the procedure were as far as possible shortened [illegible] laying stress only on essential and uncontroversial) points.

A Political Blunder.

The Bombay Correspondent of the "Capital":—Are the Ali Brothers to be arrested before the meeting of the Indian National Congress in this city? The answer from the market-place is in the affirmative. They do say that the Bombay Government have already issued a warrant and are simply awaiting the arrival of Mr. Mahomed Ali to execute it. My personal opinion is that such arrest would be a political blunder in the present Mahomedan discontent which has been aggravated by the reverses to the Turkish arms. Had the Ali Brothers not been incarcerated during the war their influence with their co-religionists would have been negligible. Lord Chelmsford gave them the halo of martyrdom and the demagogic triumph was easy.

The Will of Sir W. Vincent.

The "Servant":—The resolution moved in the Indian Legislative Assembly by Mr. Samarth with a view to the removal of all racial distinctions in the criminal law Bill to a debate which is typical of the farce periodically enacted in the Council Chambers of the country. The will of Sir William Vincent is of course admitted on all hands to be the will of the Legislative Assembly, and it does not require a great degree of penetration to ascertain in which direction things are moving. As matters stand, we are confident that the moderation of the Simla legislators will be able to overcome all other scruples and prove them worthy of the training in self-governments which they have been getting for the last few months; it will not do to prejudice the chances of further concessions by a rigid insistence on actual equality, specially when the Government has actually condescended to accept the principle.

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A piece of land near Peinhmobin and Sabagyidan villages (where there occur oil see pages) in Sagu Township of the Minbu District.				3,376 ,,	The grant of a Prospecting License over this area was sanctioned on the 9th July, 1921.
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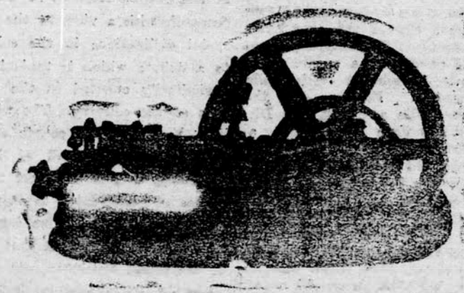
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No. 135, Carnac Bunder, BOMBAY
Agents for the Bombay Presidency, Rajputana, Sind, Baluchistan Punjab, Central and United Provinces.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS	24 hrs to 8 a.m. of 20-9-1921.	Total since 1st Jan 1921	June 1st to Sept 20th	
			1919	1921
	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.
Colaba (Observatory)	0 19	84 54	61 16	38 94
[illegible]			70 69	41 30
[illegible] (Govt. Gdn. Byculla)			66 76	43 27
[illegible] (P. J. Hall)			72 37	43 81
[illegible] & Co. (C. Hill)				

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 20th September, 1921 giving data for the preceding 24 hours.
The Punjab—Rawalpindi reports 0.23in., and Hissar 1.37in of rain. Skies are clear in the north and moderately or heavily cloudy in the south of the division. Humidity is in excess at Delhi and temprature is considerably lower than usual at Rawalpindi.
The United Provinces.—There has been nearly general rain. Mainpuri reports 0.54in., Jhansi 0.19in and Allahabad 0.16in Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and at Mainpuri humidity is in excess.
Sind and Rajputana.—Rain has fallen nearly generally in Rajputana. Bikaner reports 1.15in., Ajmer 0.18in., Jaipur 0.41in., Kota 2.80in., and Mount Abu 1.95in. Skies are clear or lightly clouded in Sind and moderately or heavily clouded in Rajputana. Humidity is in defect at Jacobabad and in excess elsewhere. Day temperature has been lower than usual at Kotah; night temperature has been above normal at Jacobabad.
Gujarat, Kathiawar, and Central India West.—There has been nearly general rain over the division. Bhuj reports 1.37in., Rajkot 1.40in, Bhavnagar Para 0.21in, Surat .17in., Ahmedabad 0.80in., Deesa 1.51in., Indore 0.36in and Neemuch 2.38in. Skies a moderately or heavily clouded and humidit is nearly normal or in excess. Day tempera ture is lower than usual at most stations.
The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore report 0.15in and Hoshangabad 0.22in of rain. Skie are moderately clouded and at Jubbulpore humidity is in excess. Day temperature is lower than usual at most stations.
The Konkan—Rainfall has been nearly general. Bombay reports 0.19in, Mormugao 0.38in and Karwar 0.20in. Skies are moderately clouded and humidity and temperature are nearly normal.
The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rain fall has been inappreciable. Skies are moderately clouded and temperature is nearly normal or lower than usual.
General Remarks.—The depression from the Bay lies this morning over Rajputana and has determined wide-spread and fair heavy rain over the northern half of the reporting area. Rainfall has however dimin ed considerably in the Peninsula. There has been nearly general rain in the Konkan, Gujarat, Kathiawar, Central India West, Rajputana and the United Provinces and local rain in Malabar and the north and east Punjab. A few falls have occurred in the Central Provinces and southeast Madras. Falls exceeding one inch amount to 1.37in., at Bhuj, 1.40in at Rajkot, 1.51in at Deesa, 2.38in at Neemuch, 2.30in at Kotah, 1.95in at Mount Abu, 1.15in at Bikaner and 1.37i at Hissar. Day temperature has been lowe than usual in Gujarat, the north Bombay Deccan, the southwest Central Provinces and Central India West.
Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to be nearly general in the Konkan, Gujarat, Kathiawar, Central India West, Rajputana, the Punjab and the United Provinces and local in Malabar and Sind with a few falls in the Central Provinces. It is probable that there will be an extension in the south Punjab and into Sind and a decrease in Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.
India Telegraphic Summary for the 19th September 1921.
The depression from the Bay is this morning over Central India West and has caused an increase of rain in Gujerat. It may move in a northerly direction. The monsoon has strengthened in south Burma. The western disturbance has given moderate rain in the extreme north of India. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Bay Islands, Lower Burma, the west Central Provinces, the Konkan, Malabar, the Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad and local in Upper Burma Assam, Bengal, the Punjab hills, Kashmir, Gujarat, Central India West, the east Central Provinces, south Hyderabad Mysore and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the west United Provinces and south Rajputana.
Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Table Island, Mergui, Rangoon one inch; Tavoy twelve; Tamethin four; Lashio, Maymyo one and a half; Dibrugarh, Sibsagar two; Shillong, Sangor Island one; Gulmarg a half and Mercara one.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 19th Sept. 1921

Results of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	in.	29.731
Temperature of Air — — —	deg	79.0
Wet Bulb Thermometer — —		75 5
Dew Point — — — —		74 5
Relative humidity of Air — —		0 891
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky — — — cloudy—10)		9 2
Maximum temperature of Air degrees		82 0
Minimum do do — — —		74 5
General direction of Wind from Midnight to Midnight		WNW, W.
Movement of Wind do.	miles	164
Fall of Rain — — —	inches	0 48
Total fall during month	"	11 89
do year	"	84 53
Additional fall of rain up to 8 a.m. of	20th Sept	0 02

SUN MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.
HIGH WATER

Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
		h. m	ft. in
Monday ..	26th Sept	m 6 1	25 7
		6 da	24 6

LOW WATER

Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
		h. m	ft. in.
Monday ..	26th Sept	0 42a	20 4

CHARITIES.

KHULNA FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

	Rs.
Z. A. Barni	10
N. D. (in memory of his deceased father)	5
Jagannath H. Oza	7
In memory of Rai Bahadur Brijmohanlall (died Sept. 20 1919) by his surviving sons	25
Anon.	2
E. B. Mehta	4
Some members of the staff of Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors	30.3
Master Manohar	3
In memory of Baby Sillo Jamseed Patel	10
Hirulal Prabhudas	10
A. B. C.	10
Habit	10
Miss Panday (per Miss Jeejeebhoy)	50
In memory of "Lalitabhai" (per Ishwarlal T. Mehta) (sent (direct)	50
Girdharidas Radhakissendas	25
Amritlal C. Shah (sent direct)	25
A Lady Sympathiser (through Mrs. D. N. Bhadurji) (sent direct)	200
	Rs. 476.3

Cheques for Rs. 275 sent separately.
Cheque for Rs. 201-3 sent to Sir P. C. Ray, Sept. 21.

PUNJAB FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

	Rs.
Amratlal C. Shah	15
In memory of Rai Bahadur Brijmohanlall by his surviving sons	25
Miss Kusun	3
In memory of Baby Silloo Jamseed Patel	10
Some members of the staff of Messrs Ardesir H. Dinshaw and Co. (per Mr. Ph. M. Dalal	30.3
	Rs. 83.3

Cheque sent to Kanya Relief Committee, Sept. 21.

SMYRNA FUND.

J. Mackewara	Rs. 5.
Amratlal C. Shah	Rs. 10.
In memory of Baby Sillo Jamseed Patel	Rs. 5.
	Rs. 20.

Sent to Secretary, Central Khilafat Committee.

KHULNA FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

	Rs.
Anonymous (K. C.)	250
Mr. Matubhai Kasambhai	200
Messrs. Rustomji and Giuwalla	51
Mr. Damoder Gokulji	50
A Sympathizer	51
Mr. Rustomji P. Bharucha	51
Mr. A. M. Madan	51
Mr. Chhaganlal Dayabhai	51
Mr. D. L. Vaidya	51
Messrs. Lakshmi Manockdal & Co.	25
Mr. K. I. Gandhi	25
Mr. C. I. Parekh	25
"In Memory" from a Parsi lady	25
Mr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi	5
Through the "Sanj Vartaman":—	
Mr. Ramchandra D. of Poona Camp	50
Goswami Mahadeogir and Deovirgir	25
Mr. C. V. Yogi and others	11
Mr. Deoji Kalidas	1
Hussein Kassim	5
Total Rs.	1,003

(one) bale from the Crown Spg. and Mfg. Co., Ltd., Agents, Messrs. Parshottum Vithaldas and Co., containing long cloth and plain chaddars.
(one) bale from the Hindoostan Spg. and Wvg. Mills Co., Ltd., Secretaries and Treasurers, Messrs. Thackersey Mulji and Co., containing long cloth and plain chaddars.
1 (one) bale from the Western India Spg. and Mfg. Co., Ltd., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, Messrs. Thackersey Moolji Sons and Co., containing red bordered dhoties and saries.
1 (one) bale from the Indian Mfg. Co., Ltd., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, Messrs. Damoder Thackersey Moolji and Co., containing long cloth, shirting, chaddars, etc.
1 (one) bale from Sympathizer containing red bordered dhoties and saries.
2 (two) bales from Sympathizer containing red bordered dhoties and saries.
1 (one) bundle of cloth from Mr. Gurmukhrai Sukhanand (through Mr. Tarachand Navalchand Javeri).
4 (four) bundles of cloth from Mr. Maneckchand Panachand (through Mr. T. N. Jhaveri).

WHEN YOU BEGIN TO FEEL THE CLIMATE.
YOU NEED KER-NAK.
Don't wait until climatic conditions seriously affect your liver, weaken your digestive powers, and reduce your strength and energy. To rectify and regulate the system take Ker-nak Pills, and you will never feel liverish and out-of-sorts.
Ker-nak Pills are the wonderful new tonic-aperient specially adapted to the needs of those resident in Eastern climates Taken after dinner, Ker-nak Pills purify and invigorate the system They clear away the obstructions and impurities that cause you to feel miserable and run-down. They also improve the nerves and increase bodily resistance against tropical fevers agues and debilities.
Those sick-headaches and feelings of nausea and depression which trouble liverish people, speedily disappear under the influence of Ker-nak Pills.
Where the old "liver pills" and mineral medicines weaken and upset the system Ker-nak Pills are soothing and beneficial in every way. Acting on similar lines to Nature's medicinal fruits, they coax your system into healthier habits. Prove this for yourself. Try Ker-nak after dinner for a week.
Ker-nak Pills in handy vest-pocket bottles, are obtainable of all chemists, bazours, etc or from The Ker-nak Natural Remedy Ltd, Dalhousie Square Calcutta. One Rupee.

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Cheap prices from Rs. 0-8-0 to 0-15-0 per yard.
Bezwada Dhotis fine quality Rs. 12-12 pair
Ready made Khadi Shirt Rs. 1-14 & 2-4 each
,, ,, Shart Coat Rs. 4-4 & upward
,, ,, Long Coat Rs. 4-12 & upward
,, ,, Sadra Rs. 2-2 each
,, ,, Cap Superior quality Rs. 0-6-0. 0-8-0, & 1— each
THE SHANGHAVI STORES
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Whittle (GENUINE) **BELTING.**
FOR FANS AND DYNAMOS, Etc.
THIS WHITTLE "V"—SHAPE LEATHER LINK BELT is a combination of Leather and Steel Links, and is so constructed that the surface in contact with the pulley is of leather only, and of large area. In consequence, the WHITTLE belt grips the pulley so tightly that even when slack it will still drive. With all this grip there is not the slightest tendency to jam in the pulley, but the WHITTLE belt leaves it quite freely. A more durable, non-slipping and noiseless belt is hard to find. The Belt without a Fastener.
The bending or internal friction from which most belts suffer is entirely absent in the WHITTLE belt, and less power is thus absorbed. The WHITTLE belt is not affected by dust or grit, and works equally well wet or dry. *No fastener is required,* as the WHITTLE belt may be pulled apart at any link by unscrewing one screw, and in the same manner shortened. The WHITTLE belts are made from the very best selected leather, and are practically indestructible. IT IS KNOWN THE WORLD OVER.
—The Advantages Claimed are—
No belt fastener required.
No belt drill required.
Can be shortened in a minute.
Perfect grip.
Great strength.
Practically indestructible

Absolute flexibility.
Will drive when slack.
Smooth running.
No internal or bending friction.
Not affected by wet or dust.
SIZES AND PRICES:
⅜", ½", ⅝", ¾", 1", 1¼", 1½" Thick.
Rs. 3-8, 3-12, 4-4, 5-0, 5-12, 6-4, 6-12, 7-4 Per foot.
SPARE HALF OR SHORT LINKS, for any of the above sizes.
Rs. 1-0, 1-0, 1-0, 1-8, 1-8, 1-8, 1-8, 2-0 each.
N.B.—Buy the genuine, and see each link bears the imprint: "WHITTLE."
Any length supplied.
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MOTOR EQUIPMENT SPECIALISTS.
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They have the unique distinction of having won more than one gold medal, for superb craftsmanship.

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SIMPLE
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THE LONDON EASTERN
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THE COMPLAINT
from which you probably suffer most is Indigestion. As the possession of good digestive powers is almost a guarantee of excellent general health, you should never allow indigestion in any form to continue, or it will go from bad to worse. It is essential without delay to seek
THE REMEDY
and fortunately you have not far to go. Beecham's Pills, which are almost at your door, will in all probability prove a perfect medicine for you and relieve you of all such troubles as biliousness nausea, pain after eating, weak stomach, impaired appetite, constipation and the resulting evils of run down health and depression of spirits. There is good reason for the popularity of
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"CHINA SILK"
22" broad and 19 yards long piece suitable for two suits or two gowns delivered free at any Indian Post Office for Rs. 40 only.
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DEATH PREFERABLE TO SLAVERY.

PT. ARJUNLAL SETHI'S JAIL MESSAGE.

Mr. Prakash Chandra Sethi, son of Pt. Arjunlal Sethi writes:—
On the 11th September I was allowed to interview my father Pandit Arjunlal Sethi a political prisoner in Saugor Jail. He seemed to be cheerful and enjoying a good health. His weight is at present 121 pounds. When he went to Saugor Jail his weight was 123. Like Pandit Sunderlal in Khandwa Jail he was asked to apologise and was told that Mahatma Gandhi was of opinion that there was no harm if anyone apologized and became free. But Sethji said that whatever Mahatmaji might say he was not ready to apologise but preferred death to dishonour. When asked, whether he had any trouble in the jail he replied that he had no troubles as far as the jail authorities were concerned, but nevertheless he said that the jail administration badly needed reforms. He is allowed all kinds of books except those dealing with politics and newspapers. He said that he considered his first duty as a non-co-operator in the jail is to obey the jail disciplines by all means. He spends his time in twisting 1½ seers of rope every day and practising yoga. His message to the country is:
"Never take rest till Swaraj is obtained. Death is more preferable than life of slavery. The only means to get Swaraj is to follow Mahatma Gandhi. Everyone who wants to make his motherland free ought to come to jail once at least and suffer for the country."

PRICES OF RICE.

STRONG FEELING IN RANGOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
RANGOON, Sept. 18.
A largely attended public meeting of the Burmans and the Indians to-day passed a resolution expressing extreme disappointment at the failure of local Government to fulfil its pronouncement regarding prices of rice and caling for immediate action. One of the speakers said that if local Government was not to blame the resolution would strengthen the hands of the Lieutenant-Governor in representing the acute situation to the Government of India during his visit to Simla.
There was a strong feeling that speculation had led to the present high retail prices. Another resolution suggested Rs. 450 as the basis of price for the remaining months of the current year. The suggestion for opening cheap grain shops, the loss being borne by drawing on rice control profits met with opposition and defeated.

BOUNTIFUL BOMBAY, GIVE US BREAD!

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."
Sir,—The distress just now prevailing most of the villages here is so acute and appalling that hundreds of farmers' families have been compelled to live upon mere weeds, shrubs, tamarind seed and prickly peer apples. Any cursory observer on the spot will, indeed, find the situation heart rending. Bombay has always promptly poured in her gold and silver in the name of humanity. Will she now deny bread, mere bread and nothing else to her starving farmers? Labour being cheap now, either some work may be provided locally or the cheapest possible quality of Rangoon rice must be sent for distribution at actual cost price. Will any shet loaks, the Registrar C. C. Societies or the Bombay Central Co-operative Bank, of its agricultural organs, heed this critical appeal? We are willing to co-operat without involving the helpers in any loss or risk.—Yours etc.
D. K. JADHAO, CHAIRMAN,
The Dr. Mann C. C. Society, Kurul.
Kurul Sep. 13.

OPPORTUNITY TO INDIAN INVESTORS

At question time in the Assembly Mr. Kamat asked (a) was an assurance given by the Secretary in the Finance Department in one of his letters to Indian Merchants Chamber, Bombay, to the effect that opportunity would be given to Indian Investors in future to subscribe to sterling loans; was not this assurance ignored when the 7 per cent. sterling loan of Calcutta Port Trust was sanctioned?
Mr. Innes, Commerce Member, replying said the assurance to which the Honble Member refered was presumably that which was contained in the following sentence of the Government of India letter of 7th May 1921 to the Indian Merchants Chamber Bureau. The Secretary of State would however consider on the occasion of the next loan whether in the event of the early closing of the lists, special consideration could be given to persons in India, as he recognised the desirability of giving residents in India a similar opportunity, so far as practicable, of subscribing to the open to persons in the United Kingdom. These remarks however refer solely to the Government of India's own sterling loan. The primary concern of the Secretary of State in the recent sterling loan of the Calcutta Port Trust was partly to satisfy themselves of the Port Trust's ability to meet the services of the proposed loan and partly to see that the terms and dates of the loan were not such as would embarrass Government's own borrowing quotations.
Mr. Gulbchand Jhaveri, President of the Jain Association of India, has sent a letter to the Secretary, Home Department, of the Government of India, expressing his Association's approval of the recommendation of the Press Act Committee for the repeal of the Press Act and another letter to the Repressive Measures Committee urging it to recommend to the Government the repeal of all repressive laws.

From a photo of a Bonnie Glaxo Baby
Britain's Bonniest Babies
are GLAXO Babies!
Infant Welfare Centres have been formed all over Great Britain to help mothers rear better babies. An official government list recently published gives the addresses of 1,517 Centres. *Over 1,200 such Centres* are regularly purchasing sufficient Glaxo (nearly a quarter of a million pounds weight every month) to feed continuously *over 50,000 babies*—and this as the result of more than 12 years' experience under expert medical observation.
H.M. Government purchased nearly 10,000,000 lbs. weight of
Glaxo
"Builds Bonnie Babies"
during 1917-18 to ensure that Britain's Babies should be properly fed.
Can you have more substantial proof that Glaxo is the food for YOUR Baby?
PLENTIFUL SUPPLIES OF GLAXO ARE NOW AVAILABLE
Through
Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.,
BOMBAY.

SAFE!
Even if the whole property be destroyed, there is still the security of a Jupiter Policy. If you are not insured against Fire, take out a Jupiter Policy now and in case of loss you will be paid promptly and generously.
The "Jupiter" also undertakes to ensure you against Marine and al other risks. Their expert knowledge at the Head Office enables them to assist clients in every form of insurance on most favourable terms. Insure NOW and do it with
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During the last few weeks at least 3 persons have died of Electric Shocks due to bad wiring in houses.
Any one can fix a couple of wires and light a lamp or run a fan but to do it with "SAFETY FIRST" in view is what only well-known and well experienced firms can do.
Don't look to money only in these cases, but look to future saving on account of no leakage and absolute safety from shocks.
We wire houses properly and supply first class fittings, fans and appliances at reasonable prices.

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IS THE BEST MEDICINE YOU CAN BUY FOR
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If you have had Influenza, Fever of Malaria, it will prevent all the bad after effects and make you a stronger man than before. Try one bottle and you will be surprised at its wonderful efficacy. You cannot buy anything half as good anywhere. Rs. 2-8 per bottle of 4 oz. Dose one teaspoonful.
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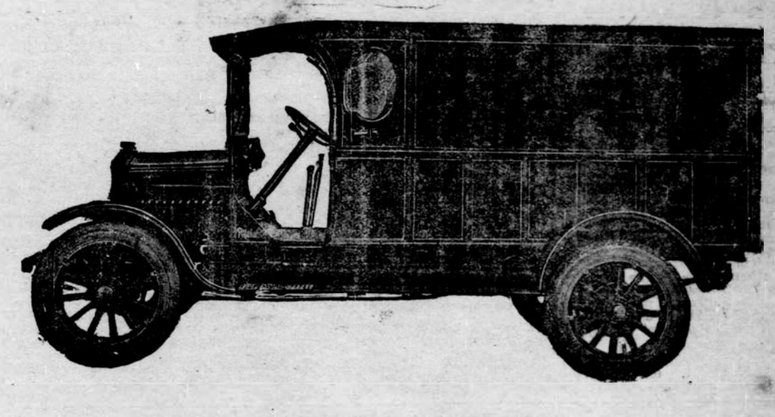
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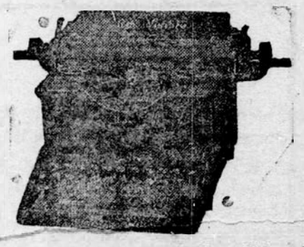
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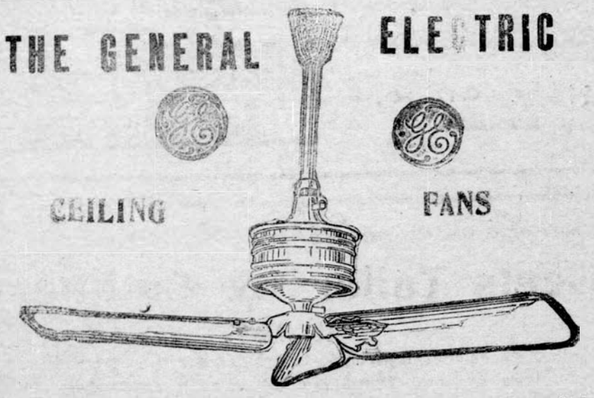
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